The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1894. NO. 20

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43 A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a, m	a m.		A. M.	p. m.	P. M
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6 1
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 5
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 07
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	4 48
2 30	10 42	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 40	4 36
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4,29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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The Clagett Law-Suit.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

The tide had just turned at Barstow Cliff, and the beach lay, wet and glittering, under the level rays of the afternoon's sun, with ridges of seaweed, pebbles and little gray shells heaped up here and there. Old Mrs. Barstow, knitting in hand, sat in a wooden chair, under the shadow of the hop-vines, and the city boarder, with her lap full of shells, was slowly sorting them over between her thin fingers.

Mrs. Barstow was brown and healthy-looking, with blue eyes sparkling behind her spectacle-glasses and smooth bands of silver-streaked hair. The city boarder was pale and languid, with the bleached-out look, which one often sees in city boarders when first they come to the seaside.

"I wonder, now," said Mrs Barstow, on hospitable thoughts intent, "what you'd like for supper, Miss Dady? A mess o' soft clams, b'iled, or a lobster? City folks mostly likes sea-food, I've noticed. Or, if you'd fancy a fried chicken, Marthy will catch you one when she gets back from carryin' the mail to the lighthouse, and it won't take no time to cook it."

"It don't matter," said Miss Dady, whose appetite was feeble indeed.

"Well, Marthy'll see that we get something nice!" said Mrs. Barstow. "That's her boat now—p'raps you can see it out by the Point, like a little black speck dancin' on the water!"

"She must be quite a sailor," said the city boarder, listlessly.

"She is *that!*" nodded Mrs. Barstow. "I've always said she'd ought to be a man. She don't take no interest in the housework, and she's perfectly happy on the water. And that's one reason I've tried my best to get the lighthouse."

"To get the—what?" said Miss Dady.

"There was a woman kept it once," explained Mrs. Barstow. "The widow Wells. And the light never burned steadier nor brighter than it did the seven years Sarah Wells lived there. So I didn't see why *I* couldn't be lighthouse-keeper when old man Dawson died. But Cephas Morton, he had more political influence than our folks had an' *he* got it. An' I'm a-tryin' to make the best of it."

Miss Dady sat there, listening dreamily to this old woman's chippering, cheerful talk. She herself had been so near the end of all things that all else seemed of little interest to her. Life, love, youth, all had floated away from her and left her stranded like a wreck on the shore of time. She looked languidly up as Martha Barstow's boat-keel grated on the sand and that young person walked vigorously up the beach, with the strong, swinging footstep which belongs only to youth and vitality.

"Mother, what do you think?" cheerily cried out Martha. "They have got a boarder at the lighthouse!"

"La, me!" cried Mrs. Barstow, with her knitting-needles suspended in midair. "Who'd want to board at the lighthouse! Out there in the middle of the sea, with nothin' but sea-foam and gulls to look at!"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Martha Barstow. "But he was a settin' there on the iron top-gallery, a lookin' through a spy-glass, when I drew up alongside of the landin'-place."

"How did he look?" said Mrs. Barstow, who possessed all the curiosity in regard to details that generally actuates people in her walk of life.

"Tall and thin and yellow-faced," said Martha. "Like the pictures of Don Quixote in the big book on Squire Seeley's parlor-table."

"A furriner, most likely," said the old woman. "But, lo *he* won't be suited with Lorena Morton's cookin'. She allays scorched everything she laid saucepan to. I wonder where she ever got a boarder, and I wonder what ever induced a boarder to go out there."

Miss Dady rose at this point and went slowly into the house.

"I think I'll lie down a little while," said she.

"Hadn't you better hev your glass o' new milk first?" Martha asked, and she ran after the boarder to get it for her.

Miss Dady drank it mechanically. Then she smiled and thanked Martha, as she nestled her weary head on the sofa pillow, a home-made affair, full of fir-needles.

Martha came out to the cool, green shadow of the hop-vines again.

"Mother," said she, "Miss Dady isn't a-gettin' much better."

"No," said Mrs. Barstow, "I don't think she is, poor creetur."

"Do you suppose she is very poor, mother?"

"Wal, I don't reckon she's got much means," said the old woman, "else she'd ha' gone to Watch Hill or Bar Harbor, or some o' them high-priced places instead of comin' to a cheap corner like this. But she's a nice, pleasant-spoken woman, and I'm proper sorry for her.

But ain't it queer, though, about the light-house people havin' a boarder?"

"Mis' Morton was sayin', mother," said Martha, as she broke off a little green curl from the end of the hop-vine, "that he'd lost a great lawsuit and was very poor, and his health had suffered. That was the reason he wanted sea air, and that was the reason, too, that he didn't care to go where there were lots of folks."

"Ain't people queer?" said Mrs. Barstow, scratching her nose thoughtfully with the end of her knitting-needle.

Up at the Cliff House, where they had "two sorts of butcher's meat every day, and ice cream of Saturdays," a grizzle-headed little attorney was talking to his friend, the legal luminary of the village, after very much the same strain.

"The longer I live," said he, "the more I become convinced of the oddity of human kind. Now there's Mortimer Clagett—you know about the lawsuit of Clagett *versus* Clagett, don't you?"

"I have heard of it, yes."

"Well, he's just gained it."

"No—has he?"

"And the strangest thing of all is, now he's got it he won't take it. For twelve years he has been contesting the thing—and the Gleason Claggetts have been fighting him tooth and nail, and now that the courts have decided in his favor, he throws the whole affair up and clears out.

"In the name of justice and common sense, why?" cried Lemuel Starbuck.

"That's what I'd like to know myself," said the New York attorney, scratching his shock of thick gray hair. "I can't account for it any way in the world, unless"—

"Well?"

"Gleason Clagett's niece is the only surviving representative on that side since the old man died—his wife's niece, rather. And Mortimer Clagett used to be fond of Edith before this tormenting business of the lawsuit commenced. They haven't spoken to each other for years, now, I believe. He won't take the property, and *she* has hidden herself away somewhere. It's a come-down, I tell you, from six thousand a year to nothing at all. No woman would be apt to like it."

"Humph!" said the country lawyer.

"Humph!" echoed the city attorney. "Eh? Dinner ready? Well, I'm glad to hear it, for I'm hungry enough to eat a side of sole leather! There's something wonderfully stimulating in this strong sea-air of yours!"

"There is, indeed," remarked the country lawyer.

It was on the edge of twilight; the tide was coming in again. Miss Dady sat rocking idly to and fro in Martha Barstow's boat, with the white kitten coiled at her feet, and a book in her lap. Every now and then the breeze lifted one of the light-brown locks of hair from her forehead, and dallied with it, as if in sport; a faint flush of color had risen to her cheek as she turned the pages of her book.

All of a sudden she felt a peculiar sensation, as if she were moving; she looked up. The boat had slipped its moorings, and she was already some distance out to sea. The kitten was peering over the edge of the boat and mewing uncomfortably. The red stain of the sunset seemed turning all the waves to blood, while off in the distance the lighthouse rose up like a shaft of ebony against the ruddy sky.

She uttered a little shriek—but there were only the sea-gulls and the plaining kitten to hear her. She looked instinctively for oars, but there were no oars in the row-locks.

"I am drifting out to sea," she told herself, and then, with a sudden idea, she tied the scarlet-silk handkerchief, which encircled her neck, to the handle of her parasol, and waved it wildly toward the lighthouse.

"A danger signal," she said to herself. "Surely, I cannot drift far! Some one will pick me up! Poor pussy! Don't mew so pitifully! We are not going to be drowned, pussy."

Further into the red glow of the sunset—further out across the heaving plain of waves rocked the little boat with its solitary occupant and her fluttering scrap of scarlet silk, until it drifted nearer and nearer the lighthouse.

"There are rocks and reefs there," she thought. "I have often heard Martha Barstow say how difficult it was to land at the lighthouse. If one of those sharp, jagged ledges should saw its way through the bottom of my boat, then good by to the red sunset and the sweet salt air, and the evening star that shines over yonder like the point of a silver spear! But I can do nothing—I can only wait."

Even while these disjointed reflections passed through her mind, a little boat had put off from the circular stone foundation stairs of the lighthouse, and was pulling steadily toward her. In its bow sat a tall, sallow-complexioned man, with a face like the pictured prince of "Don Quixote."

"It isn't a little girl," he said aloud, as he neared the drifting boat. "It is a woman—it is Edith Dady!"

And she, looking intently at the man, who was coming with long, even oarstrokes to rescue her, smiled to herself and murmured:

"It is Mortimer Clagett."

So they met, these parted lovers, the last representatives of the rival sides of the famous lawsuit of "Clagett *vs.* Clagett."

"There is no use trying to run away from me, Edith," he said. Even the elements conspire against you."

"So you are the Don Quixote of this lonely tower," said Edith, with a smile that had somewhat of its old sparkle. "But you will have to take your own fortune, for I will touch no more of it."

"On one condition," said Mortimor Clagett, "I will accept it all—that *you* are to be mine also. Edith, I am speaking from the bottom of my heart. I mean it all."

"If saving my life counts for anything," said Edith with a quiver in her voice, "you have earned all that you ask. Dear Mortimor, fate itself has taught us that we ought not to continue this old feud any longer."

So they sailed out of the purple sunset glow back to the peaceful shore once more—back to hope, back to peace, back to infinite happiness.

"And," said Mrs. Barstow, exultantly, "if any one doubts that this 'ere sea air is good for weak lungs, let 'em just look at the way Miss Dady's picked up since she came to Barstow's Cliff."

But Martha smiled. She was more keensighted than her mother. She knew that, although sea-air was a good tonic, love was a better one still.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Never whip your brain. All high pressure is dangerous. Study to think as quietly and as easily as you breathe. Never force yourself to learn what you have no talent for. Knowledge without love will remain a lifeless manufacture, not a living growth. Be content to be ignorant of many things that you may know one thing well, and that the thing which God especially endowed you to know. It requires fires to fuse the materials of thinking no less than to melt the iron in the foundry. But remember this, however strong you may be, physically, to strike a blow, and however sharp, intellectually, to recognize a fact and discern a difference, your success in the game of life depends on the serious culture which you give to the third formative force in human character, your moral nature; and of the rightful supremacy of this element a comprehensive expression is found in the right simple word "love." On this all prophets, poets and philosophers are agreed. —*Ex.*

DEAD IN A FIERY WRECK.

PASSENGERS BURNED IN A RAILROAD DISASTER.

An Engine and Two Cars Plunge From a Trestle Forty Feet Above Ground Near Lincoln, Neb.—The Work of Train Wreckers—Horrible Fate of the Victims.

A fearful wreck, involving the loss of eleven lives, one engine and two cars, occurred five miles south of Lincoln, Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad where it crosses on a high trestle the tracks of the Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri River Railroads, shortly after 10 o'clock p. m. All indications point to train wreckers as the cause.

The dead are: C. D. Stannard, conductor, Council Bluffs, perished in the flames, leaves family; William Craig, fireman, buried under engine, leaves family; Ike Depew, engineer, Council Bluffs, buried under engine; grain dealer, of Fairbury, name unknown, burned to death in the wreck; five traveling men, names unknown, buried under car and burned to death; two farmers from Jansen, Neb., en route for South Dakota, burned to death.

The injured: Harry Foote, brakeman, leg broken; C. H. Cherry, postal clerk, terribly cut about the face and head; Fort Scott express messenger, back injured and cut on the head; O. S. Bell, Lincoln, traveling man, injured internally.

Train No. 8, drawn by engine No. 213, is an accommodation called the "Fort Worth accommodation," and is due to arrive at Lincoln at 9.40 p. m. On the night of the accident it was about ten minutes late, and was making up time when it struck the trestle that crosses Salt Lake Creek, about four miles from the city and two from the penitentiary. When it struck the trestle the rails immediately spread, and the engine, drawing the two cars after it, went thumping along over the cross ties for about fifty feet, and then with a crash it fell forty feet to the bed of the creek below.

The engine burst, and glowing coals, spreading, ignited the wooden supports and the coaches behind it, and in a few moments the bridge, dry as a tinder from its long exposure to the sun, was a mass of flames. The coals, falling upon the coaches lying in the ditches, set them afire, and five minutes after the first warning the entire train of cars, with its load of human freight, below, was one mass of flames.

It was an awful sight. Willing hands were there to help, but little could be done. The engine had fallen first, then the combination car of smoker and express coach fell partially upon that, and the rear coach falling behind it, telescoped that car, thus pinioning those unfortunates who were in the smoker, so that it was impossible to save them or for them to escape.

Colonel C. J. Bliss and Jay McDowell, Fairbury passengers, and the brakeman, Harry Foote, were the first to extricate themselves from the rear car. They immediately started to work, and after a half hour's effort, the fourteen occupants of the car coach were saved.

It was heroic work. The flames were scorching in their intensity, but those three men struggled hard to save their fellow sufferers. Rapidly the work of rescue went on, until the entire fourteen rear coach passengers, including three women, were rescued and laid upon the bank beside the bridge.

Those engaged in the work of rescue begged them to assist, but they were too frightened and excited to do anything but lay on the bank and moan. Many of them were severely injured and were unable to help.

Harry Foote, the injured brakeman, is the one who advances the theory that the train was maliciously wrecked. According to his story, a rail was removed on the bridge and the fish-plates and a crowbar were found in the grass near by.

The evidences were plainly there and unmistakable. Marks made by a wrench on a loosened rail were plainly visible, and the marks of the crowbar on the cross ties were there so plain that no lantern was needed to examine them.

The wood of the ties was deeply dented where the crowbar had been inserted and the rails lifted clear of the ties, and the spikes which had been pulled out were lying around loose on the bridge.

Just after this discovery City Detective Malone arrived and was informed of the facts and has the matter under investigation.

All the injured were brought to Lincoln and are being given excellent care. The doctors think all will recover. The loss to the railroad company is not less than $30,000.

A JAPANESE RUSE.

The Naval Attacks on Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur.

The Japanese naval demonstrations at Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur were not regarded as having been serious attempts to take either place.

They were merely a ruse, designed to ascertain the exact positions and force of the Chinese guns mounted on the fortifications there.

The Chinese fleet was away, and the Japanese commander, doubtless informed of the Pei Yang's fleet's movements, probably seized a favorable opportunity to find out the weak and the strong points of the fortifications at the two great Chinese naval stations on opposite sides of the entrance to the great Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee. At the further end of that gulf are the Taku forts, which guard the mouth of the Pei Ho or North River, leading to Tien-Tsin, where Li Hung Chang resides, and Pekin, the seat of the empire.

There were twenty-six vessels in the Japanese squadron. The warships drew up in line of battle off the port of Wei-Hai-Wei and opened fire. The forts seemed to repulse the enemy without much difficulty. About fifty shots were exchanged, but no material damage was done on either side.

The soldiers manning the guns of the shore fortifications showed themselves lamentably deficient in marksmanship. Nearly all their shells either fell short of the vessels aimed at or went wide of the mark.

When the fleet withdrew it sailed across the Yellow Sea to Port Arthur, which place it attacked in the evening. Little, if any, damage, is reported to have been done at this latter place.

THERE are three vacancies in the United States Senate—from Montana, Idaho and Washington. The Legislatures of these States failed to elect at their last session, which leaves eighty-five Senators and makes forty-three a majority.

Trolley Postal Cars.

Trolley postal cars have been introduced in Brooklyn. On these the mail will be distributed as in the regular railway mail service.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN DONOHUE was drowned while trying to swim across the East River, in an effort to escape from Blackwell's Island, New York City.

THE grand stand on the Philadelphia baseball grounds was burned, the flames spreading to adjacent property and causing particularly heavy damage to the stables of the Omnibus Company General.

FARMER JOHN MICHAEL, of Silver Creek, N. Y., fell from his seat on a harvester and was literally chopped to pieces by the knives. He was discovered by one of his three daughters.

THE town of Stowe, Vt., celebrated its hundredth anniversary. An oration was delivered by ex-Governor Henee.

THE Scott Stamp and Coin Company, New York City, having been robbed of from $25,000 to $50,000 in foreign stamps, discover and arrest one of the thieves.

OF the crew of forty-six of a New Bedford (Mass.) whaler, wrecked of Alaska, nine were drowned, six died of exposure, fifteen drifted away in a boat and sixteen survived after resorting to cannibalism.

CASHIER HENRY A. GARDNER, of the Second National Bank of Altoona, Penn., has gone with $20,000 of the bank's money and and a woman not his wife.

CHARLES MILLER, a murderer, cut his throat in the Tombs, New York City, and died in Bellevue soon afterwards.

MICHAEL KENNEDY, No. 328 Madison street, Hoboken, and Peter Sullivan, New York, were killed and six others injured by the falling of a wall in the new City Hall, at Jersey City, N. J.

TWENTY-EIGHT houses were wrecked at Scranton, Penn., by a cave-in caused by robbing the pillars of a coal mine underlying a portion of the city.

South and West.

EX-GOVERNOR BLAIR died at his residence in Jackson, Mich. Austin Blair, the war Governor of Michigan, was born in New York in 1818, and went to Michigan in 1841.

JOHN, aged thirteen, and Charles Moore, aged eighteen, brothers, were drowned in the Ohio River at Toronto, Ohio, while skiff riding.

DEMOCRATS carried Alabama against the Republican-Populist fusion and elected William C. Oates Governor. It was estimated on the morning after the election that the majority for the Democratic State ticket was over 11,000. The Legislature is also Democratic.

A DARING attempt was made to hold up a Lake Shore express at Kessler, Ind., where a similar attempt succeeded a year ago.

DEPUTY SHERIFF WILSON'S confession involves prominent county officials, including a Sheriff, in Colorado in the tarring and feathering of Attorney-General Tarsney.

DRAUGHT threatens the Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska corn crop. Corn jumped seven cents in ten minutes on the Chicago Board of Trade amid great excitement. Corn is worth more than wheat.

ALBERT M. TODD, of Kalamazoo, was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Michigan Prohibition State Convention.

THE North Carolina Democratic State Convention met at Raleigh. E. A. Doughten was made Permanent Chairman. Chief Justice James E. Sheppard and Associate Justices Walter Clark, James C. MacRae and Armisted Burwell and State Treasurer McD. Tate were nominated by acclamation to succeed themselves.

GRASSHOPPERS are destroying the corn crop in Tennessee.

A SUDDEN storm in Loudoun County, Virginia, blew over a tempernnce "bush meeting" tent upon 3500 people, killing a man and perhaps fatally injuring six women.

EIGHTY-EIGHT members of Coxey's "Commonweal Army" at Hyattsville, Md., were arrested and sentenced to jail.

THE Mississippi broke all records at Dubuque, Iowa, falling three-tenths of an inch below the 1864 mark. Traffic was almost wholly suspended.

Washington.

THE President appointed Minister to Chile James D. Porter, Judge of the Middle and Eastern District of Tennessee, Vice Ex-Postmaster-General Key, resigned. This leaves a vacancy in the Chilean mission. Judge Porter was Assistant Secretary of State during Cleveland's first term.

STRINGENT provisions to prevent the immigration of Anarchists into the United States were agreed to by the Senate in the bill to restrict immigration which passed that body.

A CAUCUS of the Democrats of the National House of Representatives was called on the tariff.

THE House Judiciary Committee voted against the bill to admit Japanese to citizenship.

DEMOCRATIC Representatives met in caucus and decided to leave the tariff conferees free to continne their efforts to reach an agreement with the Senate.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND directed Secretary of State Gresham to send a formal note to Minister Willis approving his course in recognizing the republic of Hawaii.

THE Senate in executive session rejected the following postmasters nominated by the President: Jonas Shays, at Oswego, N. Y. Treadwell B. Kellum, at Babylon, N. Y. Thomas H. Manion, at Herkimer, N. Y.; George F. Van Dam, at Thomkinsville, N. Y.

THE Eastern and Western forces of topographers of the United States Geological Survey have been consolidated for convenience of administration.

Foreign.

THE Nicaraguans are in possession of Bluefields again.

GRAND DUCHESS XENIA, daughter of the Czar of Russia, was married to Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch in the Imperial Palace at Peterhof.

IN Switzerland, Elie Large, a French Abbe, fell from a precipice on Mount Salvator, near Lugano, and was killed. A clergyman named Davidson and his daughter, ascending St. Luc on mules, were srupprised by a fall of rock, and the daughter was killed.

THE Vigilant defeated the Britannia and Satanita in a race around the Isle of Wight, England.

FRANCIS H. UNDERWOOD, United States Consul at Leith, Scotland, and a well-known author, died.

A BOMB exploded in the Hebrew quarter of the city of Corfu, Greece, killing seven persons and doing considerable damage to property.

IT is said that the efforts of Russia and England to bring about peace between China and Japan have failed.

THE Tien-Tsin correspondent of the London Times declares that the report that the rank and privileges of the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, of China, have been reduced by imperial command is entirely unfounded.

THE Britannia beat the Vigilant over the Queen's Course at Cowes, England, for the Town prize of $500.

THIRTEEN persons were killed and twenty-nine were wounded by the earthquake at Aci Reale, Sicily.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

High Average for Cotton, But a Great Loss Shown in Corn.

The returns to the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture for the month of August make the condition of the cotton 91.8, an increase of 2.2 points over the July condition and 3.5 over that of June, the condition of June and July being respectively 88.3 and 89.6. The condition August 1, 1893, was 80.4, or 11.4 points lower than the condition for the same date this year. The averages by States are Virginia 96, North Carolina 95, South Carolina 95, Georgia 85, Florida 93, Alabama 94, Mississippi 97, Louisiana 96, Texas 85, Arkansas 96, Tennessee 94, Missouri 96, and Oklahoma 93.

The average report of the statistician of the department shows a decline in corn of nearly twenty-six points since July 1st, the average for the entire breadth being 69.1, against 95 for the month of July. The condition August, 1893, was 87. The great decline is due almost wholly to the extensive and unprecedentedly severe drouth that set in since the last report, and to the hot, dry winds that swept over the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and parts of other Western States. In some localities the crop has been injured beyond recovery, while in others timely rains would go far toward assuring fair yields. The averages for the principal States are Ohio 79, Kentucky 80, Indiana 88, Illinois 75, Iowa 45, Missouri 82, Kansas 49, Nebraska 33, and South Dakota 29.

The condition of spring wheat has fallen since the last report 1.3 points, being 67.1, against 68.4 for the month of July. The condition by States is as follows: Wisconsin 79, Minnesota 76, Iowa 82, Kansas 30, Nebraska 41, South Dakota 29, North Dakota 75, Washington 83, and Oregon 95.

The advices as to winter wheat from correspondents and thrashers indicate a good yield of excellent quality.

The condition of oats has declined 1.2 points since the date of last report, being 76.5, against 77.7 in July. The condition for August, 1893, was 78.3.

The condition of spring rye is 70.8, against 81.7 last month, and 78.5 last year. The average condition of barley is 69.5, against 76.8 last month, being a decline of 7 points. The acreage of buckwheat is reported at 96.8, as compared with last year, and a condition of 82.3, against 88.8, or 6.5 points lower than at the same date last year. Acreage of hay, as compared with that of 1893 is 92.4; condition of same is 75.6, against 77.3 last month. The average condition of rice August 1 was 91; substantially the same as last month. A further decline of nearly 4 points in average condition of apples, being 44, against 47.6 last month, is reported. The condition of peaches has fallen since the last report, and now stands at 22.3. The condition of grapes, while higher than either apples or peaches, is lower than for any year since 1890. The condition of potatoes is 74, against 92.3 last month. The condition of tobacco is 74.9, against 81 last month.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

169TH DAY.—There was a long discussion over Mr. Chandler's resolution of inquiry into the history of the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia.——The Anti-Anarchist bill was passed and sent to conference.——The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was resubmitted and agreed to.

170TH DAY.—The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was completed and various unimportant bills were passed.

171ST DAY.—The Senate held a three hours' session, in which a number of minor bills were passed.——The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to.

172D DAY.—The entire day was spent in the consideration of private bills of little public interest.

173D DAY.—Mr. Hill's resolution that the tariff conferees report an agreement or disagreement stirred up a lively debate, but the matter went over without action.

174TH DAY.—After the morning business had been disposed of Mr. Hill's resolution was laid before the Senate, and he proposed to modify it so as to read: "That the conferrees on the part of the Senate who are now considering the differences between the two Houses on the Tariff bill, report to the Senate if they are likely to come to an agreement, and, if not, to report the principal items of disagreement, delivering said bill to the Secretary of the Senate for the further action of the Senate thereon." After an all-day debate the resolution was defeated by a tie vote, the Vice-President casting the deciding vote against it.

The House.

192D DAY.—The conference report of the Indian Appropriation bill was discussed.——The River and Harbor bill was recalled from conference for correction.——Mr. Johnson presented the memorial of the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the impeachment of United States District Judge Ricks, of Ohio, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

193D DAY.—Only business of minor importance was transacted.

194TH DAY.—Several bills appropriating money for public buildings were passed.——Senator Hill's Anti-Anarchist bill was nonconcurred in.

195TH DAY.—Mr. Cannon eulogized the President for sending troops into Illinois.——Mr. Boutelle made an attack upon the Administration for its Hawaiian policy.

196TH DAY.—The Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill were taken up and discussed during the entire session.

197TH DAY.—The House, by a vote of 55 to 127, rejected a motion by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, directing the House conferrees to recede from their disagreement to the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $250,000 to purchase for the Government Printing Office a site owned by ex-Senator Mahone.——The House then adopted the proposition of Chairman Bankhead, of the Committee on Public Buildings, to buy additional ground adjoining the building now in use.

A GIRL KILLS ANOTHER.

They Had a Quarrel and the Younger Had a Pistol and Used It.

Lizzie Daniels, aged fourteen years, of Bridgeport, Penn., shot and instantly killed Mary Weaver, sixteen years of age. The girls had a quarrel about a swing, and the Daniels girl pulled a thirty-two calibre revolver and fired, the ball entering the Weaver girl's brain above the right eye. The Daniels girl has been arrested and held for trial. The Coroner's jury found that Miss Daniels shot Miss Weaver. The defence will be that it was by accident, and that she did did not intend to shoot.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Shinichiro Kurino to Succeed Gozo Tateno at Washington.

A telegram was received at the Japanese Legation, Washington, announcing the appointment of Mr. Shinichiro Kuroino, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the Department for Foreign Affairs, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Mr. Kurino was one of the students who was sent to this country by the Government of Japan as soon as that Government decided upon the policy of sending her young men abroad to pursue the course of studies in colleges and universities of Europe and America.

SENATOR'S SON KILLED.

Thrown From His Horse and Dragged About the Yard.

William Patton Daniel, the eight-year-old son of United States Senator John W. Daniel, met with a fatal accident at Lynchburg, Va. He was on a horse in the yard of the Senator's residence, when the animal turned suddenly and in a second the boy was hanging with his head on the ground.

The horse dashed off and dragged the little fellow around for sixty feet. The Senator ran into the yard and bore the frightfully bruised boy into the house. Although all that medical skill could suggest was done he died at 11.10 that night.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

32 MILK AND CREAM.

Market fairly active during the past week, under a good demand. The average price received at the various milk-receiving stations for platform surplus was $1.17 per can of 40 quarts, the Exchange prices an Aug. 1 having been raised to 2¼c. per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,607,554
Condensed milk, gals	16,400
Cream, gals	70,677

BUTTER.

Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	23
Western, extras	—	@	23
Western, firsts	—	@	—
Western, thirds to seconds	—	@	—
State—Extra	—	@	21
Firsts	18	@	20
Seconds	15	@	16½
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	16	@	17
Seconds	14	@	15
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	15½
Seconds to firsts	13	@	13½
Thirds	—	@	12
Summer make	—	@	—
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, white, fancy	8¾	@	8⅞
Full cream, good to prime	8¼	@	8½
State Factory—Part skims, choice	5¾	@	6
Part skims, com. to prime	3	@	4¼
Full skims	—	@	—

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	15
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	16
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	14
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	—	@	3 25
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	2 00
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 60	@	2 70
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 40	@	2 50
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 90	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ℔ 60 lbs	2 55	@	2 60
Green peas, bbls, ℔ bush	1 07½	@	1 10

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Blackberries, Jersey, ℔ qt	7	@	14
Plums, ℔ qt	7	@	9
Watermelons, each	9	@	20
Peaches, ℔ basket	75	@	1 25
Huckleberries, Jersey, ℔ qt	6	@	10
Muskmelons, ℔ bbl	75	@	2 50
Raspberries, ℔ pint	—	@	—
Apples, ℔ bbl	75	@	2 25
Pears, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Del., ℔ lb	8	@	10
Currants, ℔ qt	—	@	—

HOPS.

State—1893, choice, ℔ lb	10	@	11
1893, common to good	8	@	9
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	11
Common to prime	7	@	10
Old odds	4	@	6

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Good to choice ℔ 100 lb	85	@	90
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	50	@	60
Short rye	40	@	45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Roosters, old, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ℔ lb	7	@	9
Ducks, ℔ pair	45	@	75
Geese, ℔ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ℔ pair	20	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℔ lb	7	@	9
Chickens, Phila, broilers	17	@	19
Western	12	@	15
Jersey, ℔ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ℔ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ℔ lb	7	@	13
Geese, ℔ lb	13	@	13½
Squabs, ℔ doz	1 25	@	2 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Cabbage, ℔ 100	4 00	@	7 00
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Red, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Squash, marrow, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	50	@	87
Egg plant, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Celery, ℔ doz roots	10	@	50
String beans, ℔ basket	1 75	@	2 00
Green peas, ℔ bag	75	@	1 75
Green corn, ℔ 100	40	@	1 50
Tomatoes, Jersey, ℔ box	30	@	1 00
Cucumbers, ℔ 100	50	@	75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	3 00	@	3 25
Spring Patents	3 60	@	3 80
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	—
May	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	65	@	68
Oats—No. 2 White	44½	@	45
Track mixed	39	@	42
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Lard—City Steam	—	@	7

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	7½
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	6	@	9
Country dressed	5½	@	8
Sheep, ℔ 100 lbs	2 62½	@	3 75
Lambs, ℔ 100 lbs	2 70	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lbs	5 40	@	5 85
Dressed	7	@	8½

THE TRUST AFTER NO-TO-BAC.

Estimated That Half a Million Tobacco Users Will Be Cured in '94 by the Use of No-To-Bac, Causing a Loss of Many Millions of Dollars to Tobacco Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, August 11—[Special.]—It was reported to-day that a large sum of money has been offered the proprietors of the cure for the tobacco habit called "No-To-Bac," which is famous all over the country for its wonderful effect. This offer, it was said, was made by parties who desire to take it off the market and stop its sale, because of its injury to the tobacco business. Mr. H. L. Kramer, general manager of the No-To-Bac business, was interviewed at his office, 45 Randolph street, and when questioned promptly said:

"No, sir: No-To-Bac is not for sale to the tobacco trust. We just refused a half million from other parties for our business. Certainly No-To-Bac affects the tobacco business. It will cure over a half million people in 1894, at an average saving of $50, which each would otherwise expend for tobacco, amounting in round figures to $25,000,000. Of course, tobacco manufacturers' and dealers' loss is the gain of the party taking No-To-Bac. Does No-To-Bac benefit physically? Yes, sir. The majority of our patients report an immediate gain in flesh, and their nicotine saturated systems are cleansed and made vigorous. How is No-To-Bac sold? Principally through our traveling agents. We employ over a thousand. It is also sold by druggists, wholesale and retail, throughout the United States and Canada. How are patients assured that No-To-Bac will affect a cure in their case? We absolutely guarantee three boxes, costing $2.50, to cure any case. Failure to cure means the money back. Of course there are failures, but they are few, and we can better afford to have the good will of an occasional failure than his money. We publish a little book called 'Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away,' that tells all about No-To-Bac, which will be mailed free to any one desiring it by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., 45-49 Randolph street, Chicago."

A twelve-year-old lad is one of the most expert bear hunters in Benton County, Oregon.

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon

Will be sent with every bottle of *Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure.* Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

TRADE **"LINENE"** MARK
COLLARS and CUFFS.

The best and most economical Collars and Cuffs worn. Reversible. Look well. Fit well. Wear well. A box of **Ten** collars or **Five** pairs of cuffs 25 cts. Sample collar and pair of cuffs by mail for 6 cents. Name the size and style desired and address the **Reversible Collar Co.,** 27 Kilby st., Boston or 77 Franklin st., New York.

$1000 in money; besides other valuable premiums to good guessers. Baseball Rooters, catch on. See offer in HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price, 25 cents. Sample Magazine can be seen and full particulars obtained at this office. All Newsdealers, or 53 East 10th Street, New York City.

FAT FOLKS reduced 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainley, Supply, Ark., says: "I lost 60 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. Hall & Co., B. S., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NICE COOL DRESS.

Plain lawns become very dressy when given fichu or frills of dotted Swiss, and sleeves as well. The favorite fabric is no longer denied the swarthiest skinned woman, for she has only to add a collar of tinted velvet, with belt and cuffs, to look as charming as her fair complexioned sister.—New York Advertiser.

RICHEST OF ALL.

The Emperor of Russia has supplemented his "betrothal" gift to the Princess Alix of Hesse, with a superb necklace. It is a rich marvel of goldsmiths' art, in the early Byzantine fashion, and is almost more like a gorgeous Charles the First Vandyke collar in jewels than a throat ornament; it is a copy of one of the ancient and sacred Russian crown jewels so jealously guarded in the Kremlin at Moscow. Diamonds are conspicuous and exquisite, pigeon's blood rubies and perfect turquoises are worked into the design in fine gold thread lace work.—New York Journal.

DANGERS OF BICYCLING.

A woman died recently in a small town in England from syncope after a long bicycle ride. The fascination of the flying steel steed appeals particularly to women, and their zeal is not always tempered with discretion. Happily, however, this is the first case of a fatality following over indulgence in the sport. Mothers of bicycling boys as well as bicycling girls, soon discover that the exercise should be begun moderately, and at no time too fiercely persisted in. The motion brings into play muscles never taxed in so marked a degree, and the reaction on vital organs is apt to follow. A Brooklyn lad paid with a ten days' illness of inflammation of the kidneys for the six-hour run of a new bicycle on the day of its reception.—New York Times.

RICH NEW YORK WOMEN.

William G. Fargo, of Wells-Fargo Express Company fame, left his daughter, Georgianna, $4,000,000. She is said not only to have every cent of it, but to have added hundreds of thousands of dollars to it.

Over $1,000,000 that old Samuel Willets made out of whaling years and years ago, have come down to his granddaughter, Mrs. Caroline France. She is a clever woman, it is stated, and is increasing her grandfather's wealth.

Over $3,000,000 of Lorillard money belongs to Mrs. Louisa M. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan of New York. Mrs. Louisa Kernochan is a widow, and handles her fortune almost without help.

Mrs. Mary M. Heckscher had $1,000,000 willed to her by her uncle, the celebrated William R. Travers.

Mrs. Maria L. Wadsworth, who was a daughter of Mr. Travers, has $1,500,000 that she inherited from her father.

Stephen Whitney, one of the leading metropolitan merchants in his day, left his daughter, who married William Whitney, $2,500,000. Mrs. Charles J. Folsom has a similar amount which was left her by her husband.

Mrs. Cortland de Peyster Field has $1,500,000 that her brother, the late John M. Hamersley, made out of real estate.

John Arnot, a wealthy banker, at Elmira, left a fortune of $2,000,000 to his daughter, Mrs. George Griswold Haven, of New York.—Colorado Sun.

PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENTS' WIVES

Says a Washington letter: "For some reason or other President Cleveland will not allow a portrait of his wife to be painted. He lets her sit before a photographer's camera as much as she likes, but has repeatedly refused to permit her to give sittings to an artist. Toward the close of his first term a number of her friends and admirers in New York desired to present her portrait to the government, and sent a well-known artist over here to do the work, but much to his surprise, and theirs also, the president vetoed the plan. He gave no reasons except that Mrs. Cleveland was not an official, and therefore her portrait was not a suitable ornament for a public place like the executive mansion, but there does not seem to be any sense in the objection, for the portraits of Martha Washington, Mrs. Madison, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Van Buren (the wife of Prince John), Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Harrison are hanging there, and she would certainly be in very good company. It is a curious rule that while congress appropriates money for the purchase of portraits of presidents, it makes no provision for thus honoring their wives, and all the pictures I have enumerated have been presented to the government. The picture of Mrs. Van Buren, who was a daughter-in-law of the president of that name, was left to the government as a legacy by her husband. The ladies of Tennessee gave that of Mrs. Polk, and the ladies of Virginia that of Mrs. Tyler. Mrs. Hayes's picture was presented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Harrison's by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The picture of Mrs. Madison belongs to Mr. E. F. Andrews who painted it, and he hopes to persuade congress to purchase it some time."

FASHION NOTES.

Embroidered English muslin of the 1830 period is being revived again.

White satin and white chiffon is the ideal combination for a bridal petticoat.

In France English instead of French crepe for mourning gowns is being used.

Crepon and clairette fabrics are much favored in making up semi-classic toilets.

Boating serges come in ivory white, blue and ecru, and are quite the thing for summer wear.

Chinese muslin is a pretty new material and it comes both plain and figured a la Pompadour.

A pink moire teagown is made up with gathered breadths of pink and green chiffon, which gives a soft, flowing grace to the robe.

The fancy of the moment in bonnets is the Mary Stuart, very pointed over the face, and trimmed with aigrettes and large jet bows or flowers at the back, arranged very broad.

Costumes of pure white, from the tip of the shoes to the crepon parasol, are the prevailing summer dress, and they are worn morning, noon and night in all the varying grades of elegance.

The Marie Louis bonnet has a square crown and round, poke front. There are flowers inside the poke, perhaps a flower on the outside, back of the poke, and, if you like it, a plaited ruffle across the back.

A new thing in corsets is to have them laced in front, although as the lace merely passes over hooks it is impossible to lace the waist very tightly. Small waists are in favor, so tight lacing will be on the increase.

A pretty idea for a gray crepon gown is a cape of primrose moire, cut square across the back, elongated in front and turned down on the shoulders after the fashion of Mary Stuart and trimmed on the edge with lace.

Stiff bunches of tiny rosebuds are used on hats. They are invariably used in twin fashion, and not infrequently make a pretty nest from which aigrettes, single quills or single narrow loops of ribbon stand defiantly erect.

Silk petticoats are made this season with a Spanish flounce, which is in turn edged with the tiny ruffles of silk, lace edged or a broad flounce of chiffon, lace or mousseline de sole. It is a new fancy to line them with flannelette to do away with the extra petticoat.

The bow is at the moment absorbing a vast amount of attention, but one woman out of three knows how to tie a bow. It is a difficult thing to manipulate. The knot in the centre should be tight. It requires the firm touch of the expert to pull the loops out with decision and sufficient aggressiveness.

One of the distinguishing features of the swell bonnet is the aigret portion of the trimming. Extremely fine aigrets are very scarce and very expensive. Those ordinarily used have the quills chipped off. The simonpure, high-grade aigret has the end of the feather with the extremely fine flues like slender threads.

Diamonds and Diamond-Cutting.

In the rough—that is, just as the stone has been washed out of the clay, and broken loose from the ore—a diamond presents the appearance of a crystal pebble, somewhat pointed at each end. It usually appears to be of a brownish hue, but now and again a ray of light will seem to leap from the very heart of the stone. From this rough form of the gem the diamond-cutter decides what the shape of the finished jewel is to be. The crystalline shape of the diamond is that of an octahedron, although the stone is found sometimes as a rhombic dodecahedron, triakisoctahedron, or hexakisoctahedron, but it is always in accordance with the cubic system. It should be the aim of the diamond cutter to preserve this octahedral character of the gem. To accomplish this, the rough stone is first split, or chipped. The operation is a most difficult one, requiring an insight into the character of each individual stone. There are hardly two gems that can be treated in a precisely similar manner. Every diamond has a thorough individuality, and must be treated accordingly, in order to obtain the best results. The "splitting" is accomplished by fixing the gem in a block of cement, after which the angles must be split off in accordance with the direction of the crystallization. Flaws are also taken out in this operation, and the diamond given its future shape.

The majority of diamonds are found in the East Indies, on the plateau of Dekhan, in Brzil, on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra; also in the Ural, and Australia. Within recent years very productive diamond-mines have been put into operation in southeastern Africa, the Transvaal.

The diamonds most highly prized are the Indian and Brazilian stones; they are generally of the purest white, the most complete transparency "water," and the most brilliant "fire."—Home and Country.

Thoroughly Heroic.

"Last summer a man in my employ exhibited an act of presence of mind and self-control that might well be compared to the deeds of daring on the fields of battle," remarked John L. Nevins, a New York contractor, who was at the Lindell yesterday.

"Two workmen were engaged in repairing the lightning rod on the steeple of a church. To accomplish this somewhat difficult and dangerous task it had become necessary for one of the workmen to stand on the shoulders of his companion.

"While in this position a sudden gust of wind caused him to spill a quantity of molten lead, which fell on the hand and arm of his friend. Notwithstanding the sudden and intense pain, the brave man never flinched and had the courage to remain motionless while the lead burned its way into the flesh. He knew that a movement of his was liable to precipitate his companion from the dizzy hight into the street below, and he endured the pain rather than risk the life of his fellow worker."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The wettest place in the world is Cherrapungi, in Assam, where the average rainfall for fifteen years has been 493 inches. In 1861 it was 905.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

In the Soudan, Africa, there are 60,000,000 people who are ignorant of Christianity.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

Weak All Over

Hot weather always has a weakening, debilitating effect, especially when the blood is thin and impure and the system poorly nourished. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

trength will be imparted and the whole body invigorated. People who take Hood's Sarsaparilla are almost always surprised at the wonderful beneficial effects.

Hood's Pills are safe, harmless, sure.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

N Y N U—33

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

A Marvellous Showing.

The U. S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

The published report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, and that it is greatly stronger in leavening power than any other brand.

Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Whistled Their Thoughts.

When on August 10, 1792, the Jacobins dictated their terms at Paris for a national convention, Lafayette, who was in command of the army of the frontier, and several of his generalo officers quitted the French army in disgust. They were seized by the King of Prussia, from his custody transferred to that of Austria, and long confined in the castle of Olmutz in Moravia. Although each of the prisoners was kept solitary, yet their apartments were so arranged that they were all within hearing of each other when standing at the windows of their respective chambers. To improve this advantage they thought of the following plan: There was at Paris a number of tunes called airs of the Pont Neuf, or those popular ballads that were sung at the corners of the streets and other public places. The words belonging to these airs were so well known that to strike up a few of the notes was to recall to memory the words that accompanied them. By this means the captives at Olmutz gradually composed for themselves a vocabulary by whistling these notes at their windows, and this vocabulary after a short time became so complete and even comprehensive that even two or three notes from each formed their alphabet and effected their intercourse. By this means they communicated news to each other concerning their families, the progress of the war, etc., and when, by good fortune one of them had procured a gazette he whistled the contents of it to his partners in captivity. The commandant of the fortress was constantly informed of these unaccountable concerts. He listened, he set spies, but the whole thing being a language of convention the most practiced magician would have failed in detecting the intention and real expression of the notes heard.—Chicago News.

Wonders of the Magnolia.

The umbrella magnolia of Ceylon bears leaves that are so large that a single one may sometimes serve as a shelter for fifteen or twenty persons. One of these leaves carried to England as a specimen was nearly thirty-six feet in width.

When the petals of the great aurel magnolia are touched, however lightly, the result is a brown spot, which develops in a few hours. This fact is taken advantage of by a lover, who pulls a magnolia flower, and on one of its pure white petals writes a motto or message with a hard, sharp-pointed pencil. Then he sends the flower, the young lady puts it in a vase of water and in three or four hours the message written on the leaf becomes visible and remains so.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Missouri is credited with 127 civilized Indians; Illinois with ninety-seven.

SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS

by paying attention to properly regulating the bowels thereby preventing a thousand and one derangements of the system which follow neglect of this precaution. Once used for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are always in favor. They're purely vegetable and far better, as a liver pill, than blue pills or calomel. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular—not to constipate.

Miss MARY ANGUISH, of *Glen Easton, Marshall Co., W. Va.*, writes: "Two years ago I was pale and emaciated, food fermented in my stomach. A physician pronounced my case 'Catarrh of the Stomach,' but he could not help me. I lived a month without solid food and when I tried to eat I would vomit. At this time I began taking Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and in two weeks I was decidedly better. I am now in good health, and never felt better in my life. I have a better color, eat more, and have no distress after eating—having gained thirteen pounds since I began taking them.

MISS ANGUISH.

Makes hard water soft

—Pearline. Every woman knows just what that means to her. Washing in hard water is so difficult, and the results so poor! Pearline reduces the labor, whether you use soft water or hard. But use Pearline, and it's just as easy to wash with hard water as with soft water—and the results are just as good. Pearline saves more things than your labor, though. We'll tell you of these savings from time to time. Keep your eye on Pearline "ads."

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 444 JAMES PYLE, New York.

YOUNG MEN and WOMEN

who desire to be educated for successful business should write for the beautiful new catalogue of EASTMAN COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson, the most celebrated institution in the United States devoted to practical education. This SCHOOL of BUSINESS differs from other "business or commercial colleges" in its novel and original system of training, giving actual daily experience in Merchandising, Banking and every variety of Office Work. No student can take this course and remain ignorant of the manner of conducting the transactions of the great exchanges of New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities. The courses of study include the following:

BOOKKEEPING BANKING, CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, &c. No other school in this country teaches these subjects by actual work as we do.

STENOGRAPHY and TYPE-WRITING thoroughly taught Readily learned, and earns good pay. Careful preparation for amanuensis or general reporting.

ENGLISH and the academic branches, for those deficient in preparation. Our method of teaching individually proves wonderfully successful with even the most backward pupils. You can only understand what we do by calling at the School, and you are cordially invited to do so.

PENMANSHIP for Business, Drawing and Ornamental work. An art indispensable for teachers. Write for catalogue and fine specimens of pen work.

WE SECURE SITUATIONS for competent students without charge. Business men supplied with assistants. There are no vacations. Applicants enter any day with equal advantage. Board and tuition fees reasonable.

$100 Covers all SCHOOL expenses (including board) during twelve (12) weeks—$150 for twenty (20) weeks. Address for Catalogue,

CLEMENT C. GAINES, Pres't, 30 Washington St., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

"Well Bred, Soon Wed." Girls Who Use

SAPOLIO

Are Quickly Married.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, O. *Total cost $135 per yr.*: 8 courses. Catalog free.

1000 Stickers, your name and address, only 10c. THE HERALD, No. 146A, Lum St., Phila., Pa.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to call of chairman Forbes the Democratic county convention met in the opera house, Huntingdon, yesterday afternoon. Convention was called to order at 1.30 o'clock by chairman and after some delay in securing names of delegates the roll was called. Only two districts—Robertsdale and Springfield, were without representation.

W. M. Henderson, of Spruce Creek, was selected as chairman, and J. G. Beaver, Marklesburg, John Ryan, Dudley, and F. M. Bollinger, Huntingdon, as secretaries.

On motion of R. A. Henderson a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. The committee consisted of the following persons: R. A. Henderson, W. J. Forbes, R. B. Petrikin, J. M. Stoneroad and——

The convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for legislature and Alex. Trimble and Matthew McAteer had scarcely time to nominate T. M. Logan and B. F. Africa respectively, until the committee on resolutions announced that it was ready to report and the report was received.

The resolutions endorsed the platform of the national democratic convention of 1892, attributed the cause of the business and financial depression to republicanism, unqualifiedly endorsed the administration of President Cleveland, approved the Wilson bill, calling for its speedy enactment, endorsed the Senate bill as a step forward, endorsed Governor Pattison's administration, praised Walter W. Greenland and pledged support to the state and county ticket.

There were some dissenting votes to the adoption of the resolutions, but a great majority voted in favor of their adoption and then the candidates for legislature were nominated by acclamation.

Jackson L. Grove offered a resolution endorsing Hon. T. H. Adams for Congress with power to choose his own conferees. The resolution was adopted.

Frank O'Connor offered a resolution naming George M. Cresswell, W. J. Forbes and H. W. Petrikin as conferees to meet the conferees of Centre county for the purpose of naming a candidate for president judge of the 49th judicial district.

For director of the poor, John A. Martin, of Miller, James Montgomery, of Mapleton, John Donnelly, of Morris, and Luther Speck, of Penn, were named. A ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Martin 29, Montgomery 29, Donnelly 25, Speck 26. E. F. Gould moved the two lowest be stricken off. Objections were raised to this and W. J. Forbes moved Mr. Gould's motion be laid on the table. This precipitated a breeze and Mr. Forbes' motion was voted down and Mr. Gould's prevailed. A second ballot resulted as follows: Martin 64. Montgomery 42. Mr. Martin was declared the nominee.

For jury commissioner six candidates were named as follows: F. M. Bollinger, John R. Black, J. C. Roddy, David Heck, A. J. Kelley and —— Dunlap. Three ballots were necessary to a choice, resulting as follows:

Bollinger	31	34	50
Black	22	17	off
Roddy	20	23	off
Heck	8	off	
Kelley	8	off	
Dunlap	22	27	42

Mr. Bollinger was declared the nominee.

For coroner I. N. Foust, of Huntingdon, was nominated by acclamation.

For chairman of county committee ex-sheriff David Wilson, of Alexandria, was chosen by acclamation.

Ridgeview Camp-Meeting.

For the Ridgeview camp-meeting, to be held near Millwood, Pa., August 16th to 28th inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, from August 14th to 28th, inclusive, round-trip tickets to Millwood and return at reduced rates from all stations on the Pittsburg Division, Southwest Branch and Western Pennsylvania Division east of and including Freeport. These tickets will be valid for return passage until August 30th, inclusive.

Full information in regard to rates and special train arrangements can be obtained on application at ticket offices.

MOUNT UNION.

Pitching horse-shoes has lately become quite an amusement.

Communion services were celebrated in the M. E. church on Sunday last.

Henderson McGowan, of Burnt Cabins, was a visitor in town over Sunday.

Copious rains have helped the crops in this section wonderfully during the past few days.

Welch Bros.' show is advertised to give an exhibition in this place on Saturday, the 18th.

Chas. Stratford and E. C. Fields have taken up their residence on the camp ground for ten days.

T. F. Postlethwaite and A. R. Price, of this place, are viewing the wonders at Niagara Falls this week.

Dr. G. W. Thompson and W. S. Sankey were elected delegates to the Democratic county convention.

R. J. Faust, sr., and Capt. W. C. Gayton, who have been on the sick list for some time past, are recovering slowly.

The Mount Union baseball club visited Mapleton on Monday and won a game of five innings by a score of 14 to 3.

The Mount Union baseball club won a game from Newton Hamilton, on the grounds of the latter, on Thursday last by a score of 29 to 12.

J. Burton Wharton, of this place, has accepted a position in the Adams Express office at Huntingdon and entered on his duties on Tuesday morning.

The Clover Club, a musical organization of this place gave an entertainment to an appreciative audience in the basement of the Presbyterian church on Friday evening last.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. June Pensyl, of Altoona, was the guest of Mrs. A. M. Menold last week.

Master Emory Smith, a young son of John Smith, living in Buckstown, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

J. G. Hicks and sons John, Guy, Mason and Duane, started on a trip to Gettysburg, Saturday. They drove the entire distance and expect to return in the same manner the latter part of this week.

At a meeting of the school board on Saturday last the following teachers were selected for the coming term: Mill Creek, primary, Lottie Spiese; advanced, Prof. A. J. Cisney; Centre, Flora Himes; Smoker's, Ella Shipton; Roxbury, E. U. Hamilton; Concord, J. Way Huey. The term has been reduced to six months.

The colored camp-meeting was a drawing card last Saturday and Sunday. With a ten-cent rake-off there were two full houses. Four colored queens were on hand, while an outsider soaked with beer held himself up as a kicker but drew nothing but a pair of warm ears, which won the straight admiration of the decent people present for the man who dealt the blows. If there is an encouraging attendance the meeting will be continued over next Sabbath.

CASSVILLE.

Our patients are all rapidly recovering, for which we are grateful.

Rev. Kauffman preached in Orbisonia on Sunday, Rev. Stevens assisting Rev. Stine at his quarterly meeting held at Cornelius chapel.

We are certainly having a transportation boom, with four hacks going out from Cassville. The lines should consolidate and give us instead an electric railway.

Recent visitors were Mrs. Dr. Doyle, of Louisville, Geo. Hyssong and son, Mrs. Geo. Lynn and children, of Altoona, W. H. Wright, of Huntingdon, Mr. and Mrs. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Heaton, of Snyder, Kansas, have been visiting their friends in this neighborhood. Mr. Heaton is a keen business man, who has met with success, but says prohibition is bound to come and that woman's ballot is the hope of the country. Amen.

TROUGH CREEK.

The recent showers will make several hundred bushels of corn in this valley.

I am informed that some one poisoned Leonard Hazzard's hunting dog and that he offers $50 to know who did it.

S. T. Smith has got his traction engine and it is doing good work. His son, Arthur, seems to handle it like a veteran.

Barton Greenland and daughter, Laura, and Mordecai Chilcote and son, Will, attended the three days meeting near Three Springs.

'Squire L. W. Pheasant has our thanks for a sample of his wild goose plumbs. They were beauties and just as good as they were pretty.

Lost, on the Hawn road between Huntingdon and Trough Creek on July 28th a paper box containing a pair of No. 6 ladies shoes bought at Lynn's store. Finder will be suitably rewarded by an every day laborer by leaving same at Colfax postoffice.

I am glad to learn from one of the profession that Dr. W. W. Heaton, of Entriken, has had the good luck to only lose one patient in a whole year in his extensive practice. Will is one of Trough Creek's boys who has the necessary amount of "git up" and is sure to get there.

A friend, who is an accurate accountant, calls my attention to a mistake on top of Sidling Hill which gives the distance to Mapleton as 2 miles instead of 3⅝ miles from J. G. Gillam's store. He says he don't know who did the guessing, neither do I, but I was very sure of a wild guess before the friend furnished me with the figures. There are other guesses of the same kind about as wild.

In driving along the valley from Colfax to Cassville one is compelled to cross some so called "brakers" that are "brakers" indeed. They are enough to break the necks of unfortunate blind horses or mules, break wagons, break buggy springs, and even break the backs and necks of people if they are not on the look out, and the correspondent that fails to caution the people fails to do his duty.

I am glad to see that congressman Stone, of our state, has succeeded in having his bill pass the lower house prohibiting the emigration into this country of those who are likely to become a public charge. It is a step in the right direction. Now, let some one follow with another bill prohibiting any who belong to anarchistic organizations from entering our country, also, prohibiting aliens from buying up large tracts of land and renting it to the poorer class, thus initiating a system of landlord tyranny like has been the ruination of some other countries. Americans should own as well as control America.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad for Mount Gretna Farmers' Encampment.

From August 20th to 25th, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, for the above occasion, round trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr, on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division. These tickets will be valid for return passage until August 25th, inclusive.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton & Mill Creek

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—

(Estate of Andrew and Mary Parsons, dec'd.)

The undersigned, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, to sell the real estate of Andrew and Mary Parsons, both late of Shirley township, deceased, under proceedings in partition, will on

Friday, August 17, 1894,

at one o'clok in the afternoon, expose the following described real estate to public sale, on the premises in Shirley township, county of Huntingdon, Penna., viz:

All that certain TRACT OF LAND situate in the township of Shirley, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of Joseph Parsons, Thomas Vaughn and others, containing 68 ACRES, 18 PERCHES, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, one-sixth in two years thereafter, with interest, and one-sixth at the death of Rebecca Parsons, interest thereon to be paid to her annually during her lifetime.

MARTIN PARSONS, Trustee,
Aughwick Mills, Pa.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS, Attorneys,
ts. Huntingdon, Pa.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at constable's sale and left the same on the premises of John Spangler, of Cass township: 1 brown mare, 1 bay mare, 1 bay colt, six milch cows, three head of young cattle, 5 calves, 20 sheep, 7 head hogs, 1 brood sow and 9 pigs, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 mower, hay rake, cultivator, spring tooth harrow, sled, 2 furrow plows, 2 shovel plows, set buggy harness, 2 set work harness, wind mill, 2 grain cradles, wheat, oats, rye, hay, corn in the ground, hay ladders, lot of lumber and household and kitchen furniture. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.

SUSAN B. SPANGLER.

Cass Twp., July 25, 1894.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N.Y.

Hard Times

NO MORE, if you go to

LYNN'S STORE,

WHERE you can get Men's full size Shirts for 25 cts. and Boys' Shirts, reinforced back and front, linen bosom, at only 39 cts.; laundried fine Shirts—finer goods—at the low price of 47 cts. These goods will speak for themselves, all they want is an inspection to convince you that they are the cheapest in the county.

As to shoes, we represent the LARGEST FACTORY in the East, and can therefore sell you Ladies' genuine Dongola Kid Shoes for 95 cents, worth $1.25. These shoes are NOT Sheep Skin as most of the so-called $1.00 shoes are but are the real Goat Skin shoes. Our special brands in Ladies' Shoes are the Beatrice at $1.65, and the Isabella at $2.00, every pair giving entire satisfaction. We are the only firm that can sell you Men's whole calf skin Shoes at the very low price of $1.50 per pair, other dress shoes at $1.30, Jersey Calf at $1.85, hand-sewed fine calf at $2.75, and the celebrated Gemsbok at $2.75. These goods shed water like a duck's back. Ask to see our spring stop roller shades at 15c to 60c.

Opposite Opera House,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Don't Fail to Go and See
The Greatest Wonder of the Nineteenth Century,

—THE GREAT—

BROOKLYN BRIDGE,

Now on exhibition in the Show Windows at the store of

THOS. S. JOHNSTON, Agt.,

7th and Washington Sts.

The Bridge

is built out of **9,763** cakes of Toilet Soap, and is the finest display ever attempted in Central Pennsylvania, manufactured by the Cincinnati Soap Co., and is of excellent quality, having the same ingredients as the finest 15 and 25c-cent Soaps, and for the purpose of thoroughly introducing it we offer it for a limited time only,

2 Cakes for 5 Cents.

After you have admired the Grand Display, don't forget the attions inside the store. An opportunity seldom offered to grasp the unprecedented Bargains now being offered in

Seasonable Dress Goods, White Goods, Laces, Corsets, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

An immense stock, of excellent quality and correct styles, at prices to suit everybody.

50 doz Men's Working Shirts worth 50 cts.
25 " " Over Shirts " 50 " } for **39** cents each.
38 " " Overalls " 50 "
23 " " Working Pants for 99 cents per pair.
Men's Cotton Socks, 3, 4 and 5 pairs for 25 cents.
3,700 yards dark and light Challies at 4 cents per yard.
4,300 yards Shirting Prints, at 4 " " "
2,900 yards best Apron Ginghams, at 5 " " "
3,700 yards Navy Blue Calicoes at 5 " " "

Our yard-wide Bleached Muslin at 6 cents and Unbleached at 5 cens per yard, are impressible.

Table Linens, Draperies, Chenille Curtains, Porteries, Table Covers, White Counterpains, &c., at prices that will be a surprise.

Our Motto: We Strive to Please. Quick Sales and Small Profits for Cash or Produce.

☞GRAIN, SEEDS and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully Yours,

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. | **Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,**

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 15, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—D. S. Lynn has a new advertisement in this issue. Read it.

—Camp-meeting at Newton Hamilton commenced yesterday.

—There are no special camp-meeting trains this year.

—T. L. Banks, of Ryde, spent a short time last week with his wife and friends in this place.

Mrs. Civils, of Altoona, spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. R. C. Yocum, in Mapleton.

—The railroad pay train made glad the hearts of the employees of the middle division yesterday.

—John Chamberlain, of McVeytown, was circulating among Mapleton friends a couple days of the past week.

—Mrs. H. L. Robley, of Altoona, is visiting father and friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Viola Godard, of Huntingdon, is visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—James Montgomery and William O'Connor represented the democrats of Mapleton in the county convention held at Huntingdon yesterday.

—The ninth annual reunion of Lutherans of Blair and adjacent counties will take place Thursday, August 16, at Martinsburg, Blair county.

—Put an open box in the cellar with a peck of fresh lime in it. It will absorb the moisture and take away the musty smell usually found in cellars.

—C. A. Meals, of Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, who spent last spring and summer in Mapleton, is enjoying a visit to friends in this place and Shirleysburg.

—J. G. Hicks started last Saturday to drive to Gettysburg via McConnellsburg. During his absence John Kauffman is assisting in the work at the ticket and freight office.

—The north abutment of the new county bridge will be completed this week and work at the pier commenced. One abutment and one pier of the Mill Creek bridge is ready for the iron work.

—S. P. Pheasant, T. W. Smith and P. H. Pheasant, of Union township, are among the tenters from this vicinity at camp-meeting. For the first time since the grounds at Newton Hamilton were opened there are no tent-holders from Mapleton.

—A party of Harrisburg gentlemen who were camping at the narrows below Lewistown, were compelled to leave on account of the great number of snakes and wild animals. They killed a large number of them but the supply seemed to be too great.

—The Sunday school picnic held in Grove's meadow last Saturday was well attended. The weather was delightful and all day the "little folks" enjoyed themselves in various games and pastimes. The picnic was a grand success and we all vote in favor of another before the season closes.

—One of the most artistic window decorations that we have seen for some time is the Brooklyn bridge in T. S. Johnston's window, Huntingdon. It is constructed entirely of soap and beneath is a lake containing frogs, fish, etc. When in Huntingdon go and see it, and in the meantime read carefully Mr. Johnston's advertisement.

—Miss White, a medical missionary from Bombay, India, will speak on missionary day, Thursday, August 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the Juniata Valley campmeeting ground. All who are interested in the spread of the gospel in foreign lands or would like to hear the results of woman's work or of its need, are most cordially invited to attend.

—During the G. A. R. encampment at Pittsburg a number of regimental reunions will be held. Among them is a re-union of the 22d Pa. cavalry, of which a number of members reside in this county. This re-union will be held Wednesday morning, September 12th, in Union Veteran hall, Sixth avenue. The presence of all members is requested.

—At 2 o'clock Monday morning a broken axle on the freight train drawn by engine No. 1600 caused the wrecking of ten coal cars a short distance west of the Newport tower on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. Both tracks were obstructed for several hours and the southwestern and Pacific expresses west and fast line east were detained accordingly. Fortunately no one was hurt.

—A few days ago B. F. Godard, clerk to the board of county commissioners, undertook to have some sport with a black snake found on the street in front of the court house. After teasing the snake he picked it up by the tail and was smoothing it with a stick. Some one attracted his attention and he looked away. As he did so the snake raised its head and fastened its fangs in one of Mr. Godard's fingers. No serious results followed.

—A game of ball was played Monday afternoon on the grounds at this place between the home team and a team from Mount Union. The team here is too self reliant and takes but little practice. As a result they don't seem to know much about the game when they come in contact with a team that can play. Only five innings were played, resulting in favor of Mount Union by a score of 14 to 3. Get down to practice, boys, or—quit.

—Arrangements have been made through the efforts of C. M. Taylor, of Huntingdon, by which persons desiring to attend the State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America which convenes August 28th at Erie can obtain tickets by way of Pittsburg on card order, instead of by way of Tyrone and Lock Haven. The rate of fare will be about the same either route. Card orders will be furnished by addressing William Weand, State Secretary, 524 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

—Last Friday evening Harry Kerstetter, boss blacksmith at the Reformatory, committed suicide at his residence on Washington street, Huntingdon, by blowing off the top of his head with a shot gun. Mr. Kerstetter became intimate with a woman other than his wife, and an exposure being imminent he made a confession to his wife, Supt. Patton and others. The matter preyed upon his mind heavily and finally resulted as above stated. Deceased was aged about 48 years and is survived by his wife and one son. He was a member of Lodge No. 117, I. O. O. F., of Huntingdon, and at the time of his death held the office of Noble Grand. The remains were interred in Riverview cemetery on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock with the rites of the I. O. O. F.

Attention, Scott's Artillery.

For many years prior to the late war there existed in Hare's valley a militia organization known as Scott's Artillery. Among the members were the Crotsleys, Dells, Stevers, Wrights, Pheasants, Postens, Parks, Monihens, McConahys, and other of the older families of the neighborhood. Most of the members of the company served their country gallantly in the hour of need and strange to say most of the members and all the musicians of the company with but one exception are still living. Such being the case why cannot a reunion of the members and their families be held at Mapleton some time in the early part of October? Such a reunion could not be otherwise than a pleasant affair and there are a sufficient number in this immediate vicinity who will cheerfully make the arrangements for such a reunion. The ITEM offers its services as a medium for the preliminary arrangements and we will be pleased to hear from any of the members on this subject. Write us whether you are in favor of a reunion or not, and if October 12th and 13th would be suitable dates for the gathering. We have assurances from some of the musicians that they will enter heartily into the project. Let us hear from you at once.

W. F. M. S. Convention.

The 10th annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church for the Juniata district convened at Reedsville, July 25, and 26.

About fifty delegates and visitors were present. The secretary, Miss McCord, the superintendent of bands, Miss Hartzell and Miss Strawinski were also with us and were well received and were very helpful.

The report of the treasurer showed a good financial increase, while the report of the district secretary was encouraging in all directions—societies active and energetic, some new ones organized, a good increase in the subscription list, young people taking up the work with zeal and steadfastness, and above all the sweet and Christly spirit it manifested is above all price.

A new feature was the "young peoples' hour," devoted wholly to the work of the young. Very excellent papers were read. The children in the Sunday school sang sweetly, as did also the young ladies in a duet.

Taken all in all no better meeting was ever held in this district. C.

J. V. E. Association Entertained.

The tenth annual meeting of the Juniata Valley Editorial Association was held in the *Tribune* office, Altoona, last Friday morning, the following members being present: President H. C. Dern, of the *Altoona Tribune*, secretary and treasurer E. Conrad, of the *McVeytown Journal*, Hugh Lindsay, Huntingdon *Local News*, W. M. Allison, *Juniata Herald*, George Shrom, *Newport Ledger*, Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, Juniata *Echo*, and I. N. Swope of the MAPLETON ITEM. The annual election of officers was held and considerable routine of business was disposed of. The president and secretary were re-elected and the following members of the executive committee were chosen: Hugh Lindsay, T. H. Harter and Wm. M. Allison.

At the close of the business session President Dern announced that through the kindness of John Lloyd, president of the Logan Valley Electric railroad a car was placed at the disposal of the association. P. H. Kelley, of the *Altoona Times*, and G. H. Macklin, of McVeytown, joined the party and all proceeded to 12th street and 9th avenue where the car in charge of Superintendent C. L. West awaited them. A ride was taken to Gaysport and back to Lakemont and during this trip Mr. West entertained the editors with stories, experiences and a vast amount of information concerning electric appliances. It reminded one very much of a lot of inquisitive school boys quizzing the master and Mr. West must have thought the editors of the Juniata Valley sadly deficient in electrical knowledge.

Upon returning to Lakemont the party boarded the electric launch medine, a ride in which has been termed "Poetry of Motion." The term is expressive and as we went round and round the lake one could not but be amazed at the amount of work that has been done at this splendid resort. All had heard of Lakemont and all seemed to have formed the same opinion, viz: that it was an ordinary day park. Such, however, is not the case. We have been in many of the famous day parks in this and other states and Lakemont surpasses any others we have ever visited. The park covers an area of 113 acres, 13½ of which have been transformed into a beautiful lake, with islands, lagoons and other accessories so harmoniously blended that one is inclined to believe that nature alone could have executed the design. After the ride about the party were landed at the Casino, a fine structure, surrounded by a broad veranda in the centre of which is an elegant dancing floor. Here the party were joined by Secretary-Treasurer C. A. Buch, of the Logan Valley and City Passenger Electric roads, W. H. Swartz and Warren Everhart, of the *Altoona Tribune*.

We next visited the carousal, a gorgeous "merry-go-round" and most of the party mounted for a ride. The next stop was at the gravity road, on which the motive power of nature hurls one through space at a rate of speed scarcely equaled on the fastest passenger trains. The sensation is very much the same as we imagine it would be if the earth for one instant were to drop from under us and the next come up to meet us.

After this experience the party inspected the botannical features of the park, strolled about the paths, viewed the deer park and other objects of interest, ending the walk at the casino where President Dern announced he had directed a lunch to be prepared by caterer Moses Brown. We sat down to it and such a lunch! If that was one of the president's lunches, we imagine the ordinary editor's stomach couldn't enjoy one of his full meals. It was elegant and was served in the most approved style. After the "lunch" another long ride was taken in the electric launch.

Lakemont park is a grand spot and situated as it is, is bound to become the excursion ground for parties along the line of the railroad between Mifflin and Johnstown. The grounds are free but profanity, drunkenness and obscenity are strictly prohibited. We verily believe that if the Pennsylvania railroad company would run weekly low rate excursion trains to Altoona during the season that after the beauties of the place become more widely known it would be the most popular day resort reached by any of the company's lines.

Toward evening the special car was boarded and we returned to Altoona. At the company's power house Secretary Buch took pains to show us through the departments and explain the workings of the agency. Here we were transferred to an open motor car and at Twenty-fifth stseet were switched off to the City Passenger line. The car moved through the city and on to Bellwood. Upon returning to the city the association reassembled, passed resolutions thanking the officers of the road and Mr. Dern for their kindness in contributing so largely to the pleasure of the party, and also decided that the next outing be held at the Mountain City, in order that the wives and sweethearts of the members might enjoy the attractions and beauties of the resorts in that vicinity.

Horse Poisoned.

EDITOR ITEM:—On Thursday, the 9th inst., 10.30 P. M., I placed my mare in the stable in her usual health. On Friday morning friends found her dead.

It is needless to say that I was grievously shocked by so suddenly losing so gentle, valuable and noble an animal as she, but having myself never done any one harm in this vicinity nor crossed words with any one, my thoughts dwelt on no evil that should come to me through others.

In truth, I *knew* I had treated Hopewell right, and the encouragement I have received since here led me to believe that Hopewell and vicinity meant to do right by me. Hence on Friday I dismissed the case as philosophically as possible and thought it a case of colic, but on Saturday, imagine my consternation when by sheer accident, I looked in the trough and found poison enough left in it to kill two or three horses. I analyzed the poison and found it to be sulphate of strychnia.

Who placed the poison in the trough, I cannot at present say, but I hope the early future will reveal the distorted and depraved specimen of humanity who did it, and that a court of justice shall have the opportunity to meet out the sentence they deserve.

Knowing my friends in my native county would be anxious for the exact facts, is why I have written.

A. H. EVANS.

Last Excursion of the Season, Atlantic Coast and Return, $10.

On August 23d next the Pennsylvania railroad company will run the last of its popular seashore excursions for the season. This trip is planned for the express purpose of furnishing an economical opportunity for people living in Western Pennsylvania to visit some of the principal summer resorts of the Atlantic coast. The tickets permit of a stay of nearly two weeks, and a choice of destination is allowed—Atlantic City, the most popular resort in America, Cape May, appropriately called the Queen of the Coast, Sea Isle City, the Gem of the Coast, and Ocean City, last but by no means the least attractive of the places.

Special train will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.50 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.25 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, and reaching Philadelphia 7.20 P. M. Passengers can spend the night in Philadelphia and take any regular train of the following day for the shore.

	Rate.	Train. Lvs.
Pittsburg	$10 00	8 50 A.M
Johnstown	9 25	11 05 "
Cresson	3 50	11 52 "
Altoona	8 00	12 55 P.M.
Bellwood	8 00	1 05 "
Bellefonte	8 65	10 34 A.M.
Tyrone	7 65	1 18 P.M.
Cumberland	8 50	8 30 A.M.
Bedford	8 50	9 50 "
Huntingdon	7 10	1 48 P.M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2 08 "
McVeytown	6 50	2 28 "
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2 55 "
Mifflin	5 65	3 05 "
Newport	5 00	3 36 "
Duncannon	4 60	3 53 "
Philadelphia	Ar.	7 20 "

Lively Contest Between Engineers.

There is a lively contest going on between the Middle division passenger engineers of the Pennsylvania railroad for the privilege of presiding at the throttle of No. 945, the new improved class P locomotive, recently turned out of the Altoona shops and placed on a temporary run between Harrisburg and Altoona. The big engine is behaving admirably. Among the improvements it carries is a headlight without the square box-like arrangement, and a valve by which to shut off the steam from the whistle stem in case the latter gets out of order and keeps up a continual tooting. The whistle is one of the chime variety, commonly referred to as the "fog horn." It is quite probable that some of these engines will be put into service on the Pittsburg division.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Cailloutte, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Love in Masquerade.

I dreamed that love came knocking
At your door one winter night,
While the specter trees were rocking
In a blast of savage blight.
"Oh, I perish!" poor Love pleaded;
"Ope the door, for love's dear sake."
But although you heard and heeded,
Still no answer would you make!
Not one word of sweet replying
Would your haughty lips have said
Even if Love had lain there dying,
Even if Love had lain there dead!

Then I dreamed that Love o'er-ruled you;
For in tender voice he cried,
"Nay, dear lady, I sadly fooled you,
Since I am not Love, but Pride."
And you straightway oped your portals,
With a merry and welcome nod,
To that wiliest of immortals,
To that masquerading god.
Ah, you oped your portals lightly,
Not for Love's, but Pride's dear sake;
Yet, O lady, if I dreamed rightly,
Love soon taught you your mistake!

—EDGAR FAWCETT, in The Century.

A HUMID TIME.

"Thermometer 98."

"H'm!"

"Humidity 84."

"That's not bad."

"Not bad? What do you mean? Not bad? Why the weather today is simply suffocating."

To emphasize his opinion Ned bent over and drew a long drink from the syphon of vichy embedded in ice.

"Perhaps," said Jack Hargous, "you believe that this isn't hot, when I tell you that not very long ago I struck a temperature of fully 160—and no sun shining, either."

"Rats!" was Ned Wyman's contemptuous retort.

"But I'm telling you the truth, my dear fellow."

And where in the world did you strike such terrible heat as that would be?"

"In the hot room at a Turkish bath the other night," Jack answered, without even a supposition of a smile.

"Humph!" grunted Ned. It was decidedly too warm for such jesting. He picked up the seltzer syphon again and eyed it as if meditating whether to turn the stream on this audacious fellow who ridiculed weather so hot that it wilted suffering humanity.

"No, you don't," laughed Jack, lifting a bottle of ink from his friend's writing table and holding it poised. "I have seen too much of the West to ever allow a man to get the drop on me."

Ned good-naturedly returned the syphon to its bed of ice and reached feebly for a cigar, which he lighted.

"Wyman," growled Hargous, "why don't you show some animation?"

"How can a fellow, when the weather is so beastly?"

"Yet, if all men were like you the tropics would never have been discovered, and the world would be ages behind its present development. Speaking of travel and heat, have you any idea where the greatest heat is found?"

"Bombay?" suggested Ned, indifferently.

"No, not exactly, In Bombay 110 is pretty hot, and when the mercury gets up to 115 the people openly assert that the weather is being imported from the infernal regions. But the greatest heat I ever met was where the mercury climbed to 140."

"In the shade?" gasped Ned.

"There wasn't any shade there."

"Where was it?"

"On the Colorado Desert."

"Oh, that's in Southern California, isn't it?"

"Yes, and extends over into Arizona. It's the dreariest, hottest place on the Continent."

"Did you find the heat really uncomfortable there?" Ned asked.

"Yes, decidedly so."

"I'm mighty glad," was the growled answer, "that there's one place on earth that's really hot enough to make you admit it."

"It was a year ago," resumed Jack, "that I struck the most humid experience of my life. A party of us New Yorkers were making a leisurely tour through the West. Whew! but the weather we struck in Arizona was really frightful—that is, in the portions near the desert. We were traveling in a magnificent vestibule train, but even a drawing-room car is no protection against sultriness. We left Yuma late one night and struck straight out across the desert for Los Angeles. My boy, this weather in New York today is frigid compared with that we encountered there. It was so frightfully oppressive that the passengers voted unanimously to sit up all night rather than try to rest in our berths.

"There was one consolation for me, however. Mrs. Mason and her daughter, Marie, were aboard the train and during the last few days I had discovered that I could be happy anywhere if Marie was there, too.

"There was a fair supply of ice on the train, and the cook and the porters were kept busy all through the night making ice-cream, which we devoured as soon as it was made. The job was a tough one, but the porters couldn't resist the bribe fund which we raised for the sake of ice-cream.

"In the dry season the desert is the driest spot on earth, but the rainy season had just begun, and the humidity was something that New York people can't even imagine. We got through the night somehow, though many of the people didn't doze, even for an instant.

"But the day that followed was worse than the night. The sun blazed down on that parched desert, and its rays and heat were reflected back at us. It was impossible to keep the windows shut, and the result was that our eyes, nostrils, mouths and throats were filled with that indescribably horrible alkali dust. Now and then through the day it rained, but the alkali soil of the desert instantly soaked up all the rain that fell, and the effect of the showers was to make the humidity like that of the steam room in a Turkish bath.

"I am no kicker, and I am willing to endure a good deal for the sake of travel. It wrung my heart, though to witness the terrible torture that Marie suffered. I fanned her, but the breeze stirred up by the fan was so scorching that she begged me to stop.

"Just about sunset, when we were about thirty miles out from Salton, the train came to a stop in the middle of the desert, for the engine, despite the slow speed it had made, was suffering from a 'hot box.'

"That meant an hour's delay, the conductor said, so I proposed to Marie that we leave the unbearable train and take a short, slow walk. The idea appealed to Marie, for she was tired of the car and felt sure that the desert couldn't be any worse.

"Probably there wasn't much relief in that walk, but we thought there was. We talked a great deal, and in spite of our sufferings from the awful heat and intense humidity I was beginning to grow sentimental. I believe that I was actually on the point of proposing, when a toot from the engine's whistle, followed instantly by a shriek from Marie, brought me to my senses.

"The train, some distance away, was beginning to move. It was out of the question to run after it, so we simply stood there, shouting and waving frantic signals. But no one saw or heard us.

"In desperation I drew my revolver and rapidly emptied its chambers in the air. The train was now too far away for the reports to be heard over the noise of the revolving, rattling wheels.

"By the time that we stopped our noise and signals, the train was a mile off, and going at thirty miles an hour!

"I gazed into Marie's face, and saw there an expression that strongly resembled utter despair. She was a plucky girl, but the situation was too terrifying. Salton was thirty miles away, and between us and that little desert station there was not a house of any kind. To walk that distance over the treacherous alkali soil. and through such a hot and humid atmosphere, was a task from which men used to the desert would have shrunk.

" 'What shall we do?' Marie gasped.

" 'I don't want to alarm you,' I replied, 'but we have a choice between only two courses. One is to walk on to Salton; the other is to calmly lie down and die. We'll walk, won't we?'

" 'But surely,' she insisted, 'as soon as we are missed the train will come back for us.'

" 'My dear girl, I'm afraid you don't understand California railroads. They won't alter their schedule time by putting back after us. The train may keep on for half an hour, or an hour, before we are missed. Then the passengers will demand that the conductor put back after us. He won't do it—he wouldn't dare to.'

" 'And the next train?'

" 'Will not come along for twenty-four hours. Traffic over this desert isn't extensive enough to demand any better service. Come, Miss Mason, we must walk, and we shall do well to cover the whole distance, if possible, between now and sun-up.'

"She compressed her lips, and, like the plucky girl she was, uttered not a word of complaint. We took hold of hands and walked along the track.

"The sufferings of that night were beyond my powers of description. It seemed as if we were being slowly roasted alive; in five minutes we were drenched with perspiration. It dropped from our foreheads, ran into our eyes, well nigh blinding us. Thirst! Ye shades of Tantalus! how we longed for even a spoonful of water!

"It must have been midnight when, footsore and ready to drop from exhaustion, we came across a shallow, stagnant pool of alkali water. With a shriek of delight, Marie ran toward it. I rushed after her, caught her and held her fast in my arms.

" 'Don't! Don't!' I cried, as she struggled with me. 'If you drink any of that poisonous water it will drive you mad.'

"She desisted then, though she was sobbing and gasping. We started onward again. An hour later we came across a few stunted cactus plants. Instinct told me what to do. I cut off some of the prickly leaves, removed the prickles, and we fell to chewing the leaves. That gave us some temporary relief. Carrying all we could for future use, we staggered on again.

"At daylight the next morning we were not in sight of Salton. And now Marie, who had been compelled to halt frequently for rest during the night, moaned that she could go no further. Hardly had she said so, when she fainted; and I knew the chances were that she would pass direct from that faint to death.

"Groaning with horror, I took her insensible form in my arms and plodded on, determined either to save her or to die with her.

"The early morning sun was so pitilessly scorching and I was so fast burning up inside that the latter alternative of death was rapidly enforcing itself.

"Suddenly I heard a shout. Never again will any sound be so pregnant of joy to me. A quarter of a mile ahead and coming toward us was one of the slow-moving, lumbering desert wagons, drawn by four horses, but coming toward us at a snail's pace.

"I tried to answer the hail, but my throat was so parched that not even a whisper passed my lips.

"Then I attempted to rush forward, but stumbled with the precious burden in my arms. When I came to myself again, Marie and I were stretched out side by side in the wagon under an awning, while a physician gave us his attention alternately. We reached Salton that morning, and there found Mrs. Mason all but crazed by suspense. It was she who had prevailed upon the doctor and two men to go out in search of us.

"That night we were on a train again, whirling toward Los Angeles. at the latter place it was necessary for Marie to rest for three days before she was able to proceed to 'Frisco."

"And what became of her?" asked Ned Wyman.

"I received this note from her last night," Jack answered, pulling out a perfumed missive and gazing affectionately at it. "She promises to become my wife in the Fall, and my object in hunting you up today, old fellow, was to bespeak your services as best man on that glorious occasion."

"Of course I will, Hargous," Ned answered promptly. "The only condition I make is that the ceremony must not take place on such a desert as you have been describing to me."—New York Journal.

Wanted Particulars.

Brown—Here's an account of a man who has just died after fasting fifty days.

Mrs. Brown—Gracious! Did he say what he died of?—Puck.

A sooty chimney can be cleaned by firing a gun or pistol up the flue. The concussion dislodges the soot and it tumbles down.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Saccharino's new rival, dulcin, is 225 times sweeter than sugar.

Motion has been conveyed by electric wires a distance of 120 miles.

There are 650 beasts, 1,391 birds and 360 reptiles in the London zoological gardens.

Potatoes cooked in the skins contain more nutriment than if peeled before boiling.

Coal tar yields sixteen shades of blue, the same number of yellow tints, twelve of orange, nine of violet, and numerous other colors and shades.

In the coal region of Kansas they have begun to mine coal by electricity. Two coal cutters, operated by electrical current are now in use, and the results are very satisfactory.

A collection of 80,000 stuffed birds will be one of the attractions of a museum now in course of erection at Leyden, Holland. The building will, in size, outrank anything of the kind in the world, except the British Museum.

An English traveler has begun a series of illustrated lectures in London, at which he exhibits upon a large screen photographs by himself of wild beasts, such as lions, tigers, elephants and apes, while in their native jungles in the course of his tour around the world.

Additional evidence on the subject of the supposed heat from the sun's rays is furnished by an experiment recently reported in France. A balloon with registering instruments was sent up a distance of ten miles above the earth's surface, where the temperature registered was found to be 104 degrees Fahrenheit.

A correspondent of an English scientific paper asserts that if twelve ripe melons are connected in series, with platinum wires inserted at the top and bottom, sufficient current is obtained to ring a bell. He adds that only a ripe melon gives a "strong current," and adds that cucumbers, apples, pears and carrots also give electric currents. He makes the deduction that a battery of 10,000 melons will give enough current to run an electric motor of two horse power.

It is now known and conceded by all branches and schools of the medical profession that nine-tenths (and probably even a larger per cent) of all the diseases of both man and animals are due to the presence of certain of the bacteria species, and, insignificant as they are in size, their presence may rapidly bring about wonderful structural changes, this owing to the amazing rapidity with which certain of the species propagate—twenty minutes in some instances sufficing for the complete lifetime of a generation of millions.

Imitation Olives.

"Do you know what makes pickled olives so cheap?" the furnisher of delectables said the other day. "You wouldn't expect a California olive grower to get rich when his olives are sold at a little more than the cost of the brine? I will tell you a secret—the trick in the trade.

"Down in the Genesee Valley there are great fruit farms. There is one grower who has thirty acres of plum trees, seven thousand of them now bearing. Each one now yields three or four bushels of green plums. The plums are olive shaped, they are picked when green, sold to a buyer who puts them in fancy labeled boxes or kegs, and they are sold for olives. They so much resemble the genuine that no one but an epicure can detect they are not."—Buffalo News.

The Duke's Revenge.

There is a good story told of the Duke of Northumberland, who, in spite of his vast wealth, is very unaffected and simple in his life. Whenever he travels on a railway he usually takes a third-class ticket, to the indignation of the railway officials. Upon a day they determined to break him of this frugal habit, and they filled his compartment with chimney sweeps carrying bags of soot. When the duke arrived at his destination he took the sweeps to the booking office and bought them each a first-class ticket back again and put one in each first-class carriage, sacks and all.—Detroit Free Press.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 19.

Lesson Text: "First Disciple of Jesus," John i., 35-49—Golden Text: John i., 42—Commentary.

35, 36. "Again the next day after John stood and two of disciples, and, looking upon Jesus as He walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God." During the time of fasting and temptation of our Lord John had gone on preaching and baptizing and preparing the way of the Lord. Then on a certain day he saw Jesus coming unto him and said, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (verse 29). The opening verses of our lesson tell us of the day following. This cry of John is the answer to Isaac's question asked so long ago, "Where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" (Gen. xxii., 7.)

37. "And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus." John was not seeking to draw people to himself, but to prepare them for and point them to the Lamb of God. When he heard later in his ministry that all were following Jesus, he said, "This my joy is fulfilled. He must increase, but I must decrease" (John iii., 29, 30). We do well when our testimony leads men to follow Jesus. Let us live to point Him out.

38. "Then Jesus turned and saw them following and saith unto them, What seek ye? They say unto Him, Rabbi, where dwellest Thou?" We may imagine Him saying to us every time we go to church, or prayer meeting, or Bible class, "What seek ye?" Let us acquire the habit of asking ourselves, what am I going for? And may our hearts ever say, "I would see Jesus," "I would know Him" (John xii., 21; Phil. iii., 10).

39. "He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where He dwelt and abode with Him that day, for it was about the tenth hour." If the reckoning is the same as in chapter xiv., 14, then it was about 10 a. m., and they had several hours with Him. We wonder what home was so fortunate as to have Him for a guest, and where He entertained those two that day, but it is more important for us to open our hearts to Him and have Him abide with us continually.

40. "One of the two which heard John speak and followed him was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother." The other was probably John himself, as he would not be likely to mention his own name. From Math. iv., 18; Luke v., 10, we gather that these four, Simon, Andrew, James and John, were partners as fishermen, and all left their boats finally to follow Jesus and become fishers of men, about the same time.

41. "He first findeth his own brother Simon and saith unto him, We have found the Messiah, which is, being interpreted, the Christ." The result of that call upon Jesus was that Andrew (which signifies manly) became a true man—a manly man indeed, for he henceforth lives to bring men to Jesus and make Jesus known to men, and begins with his own brother.

42. "And he brought him to Jesus." This is the one thing to do—not bring him to a church or prayer meeting merely, or to a truth or doctrine, but to Jesus as a living person. Andrew brought him to Jesus, who was to die as a sacrifice, but we bring people to Jesus, who has died and is alive forevermore and has all power (Rev. i., 18; Math. xxviii., 18). Jesus, who knows all men and what is in man (chapter ii., 24, 25), told him who He was and gave him a new name. Compare Gen. xvii., 5; xxxii., 28.

43. "The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip and saith unto him, Follow Me." Either directly by the Spirit, or by the Spirit through the word or some person, God is ever seeking to draw people to Himself. He began in the garden of Eden and has been at it ever since.

"44. Now Philip was of Bethsaida, the city of Andrew and Peter." See how Jesus recognizes earthly friendships and continues as friends in Himself those who had been friends before, if they are only willing to have it so. Special mention is made of Philip in John vi., 5, 7; xii, 21, 22, and xiv., 8, 9. He seems to have grown in the knowledge of Jesus very slowly, and to have been of a reasoning, calculating turn of mind.

45. "Philip findeth Nathanael and saith unto him, We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph." Philip certinly did well in at once seeking another. If, from that day on, every believer had promptly brought another soul to Jesus, think of the result.

46. "And Nathanael said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see." It is not a question of place or circumstances, but it is a person with whom we have to do, about whom we have to speak, and whom we must show unto the people. It would seem from this that Nazareth was not a place that it was an honor to hail from, another proof that Jesus made Himself of no reputation (Phil. ii., 7).

47. "Jesus saw Nathanael coming to Him and saith of him, Behold, an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." What a testimony from the searcher of hearts! Nathanael must have been a true worshiper up to the light he had, one who walked uprightly, wrought righteousness and spoke the truth in his heart (Ps. xv., 2), one who walked with a perfect heart in a perfect way (Ps. ci., 2). Jesus will surely make Himself known to those who thus sincerely seek to know God. Consider the gentile Cornelius (Acts x., 2) and see how God enlightened him (Acts x., 47, 48; xi., 14).

48. "Nathanael saith unto Him, Whence knowest Thou me? Jesus answered and said unto him, Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee." The eyes of the Lord are in every place, they run to and fro through the whole earth, to show Himself strong on behalf of those whose hearts are perfect toward Him (Prov. xv., 3; II Chron. xvi., 9). We might safely infer that Nathanael under that fig tree was engaged in studying the prophets and in prayer.

49. "Nathanael answered and saith unto Him: Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou are the king of Israel." Philip might have argued with him for hours about the possibility of a good thing coming even out of Nazareth without convincing him, but a moment with Jesus and a word from Him settle it all. Jesus Himself, and none but He, is the solver of all doubts, the dispeller of all fears, the rest and peace and joy of every soul who comes to Him. Nathanael at once proclaims Him divine (see John x., 33, 36), and Israel's Messiah, the long expected king, whereupon Jesus assures him that he shall yet see heaven opened and the complete fulfilment of Jacob's vision. It shall be when Jerusalem from above and old Jerusalem restored shall be in perfect accord.—Lesson Helper.

Trolley Postal Cars.

Trolley postal cars have been introduced in Brooklyn. On these the mail will be distributed as in the regular railway mail service.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Suicide."

TEXT: "He drew out his sword and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had been fled. But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do thyself no harm." Acts xvi., 27, 28.

Here is a would be suicide arrested in his deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and according to the Roman law a bailiff himself must suffer the punishment due an escaped prisoner, and if the prisoner breaking jail was sentenced to be endungeoned for three or four years then the sheriff must be endungeoned for three or four years, and if the prisoner breaking jail was to have suffered capital punishment then the sheriff must suffer capital punishment.

The sheriff had received especial charge to keep a sharp lookout for Paul and Silas. The government had not had confidence in bolts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about whom there seemed to be something strange and supernatural.

Sure enough, by miraculous power they are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep and supposing these ministers have run away, and knowing they were to die for preaching Christ, and realizing that he must therefore die, rather than go under the executioner's ax on the morrow and suffer public disgrace resolves to precipitate his own decease. But before the sharp, keen, glittering dagger of the sheriff could strike his heart one of the unloosened prisoners arrests the blade by the command, "Do thyself no harm."

In olden time, and where Christianity had not interfered with it, suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Demosthenes poisoned himself when told that Alexander's embassador had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orators. Isocrates killed himself rather than surrender to Philip of Macedon. Cato, rather than submit to Julius Cæsar, took his own life, and after three times his wounds had been dressed tore them open and perished. Mithridates killed himself rather than submit to Pompey, the conqueror. Hannibal destroyed his life by poison from his ring, considering life unbearable. Lycurgus a suicide, Brutus a suicide. After the disaster of Moscow Napoleon always carried with him a preparation of opium, and one night his servant heard the ex-emperor arise, put something in a glass and drink it, and soon after the groans arouse all the attendants, and it was only through utmost medical skill he was resuscitated from the stupor of the opiate.

Times have changed, and yet the American conscience needs to be toned upon the subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in the last month that did not announce the passage out of life by one's own behest? Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately. Men losing large fortunes go out of the world because they cannot endure earthly existence. Frustrated affection, domestic infelicity, dyspectic impatience, anger, remorse, envy, jealousy, destitution, misanthropy, are considered sufficient causes for absconding from this life by Paris green, by laudanum, by belladonna, by Othello's dagger, by halter, by leap from the abutment of a bridge, by firearms. More cases of "felo de se" in the last two years of the world's existence. The evil is more and more spreading.

A pulpit not long ago expressed some doubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it became disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles people apologetic for the crime which Paul in the text arrested. I shall show you before I get through that suicide is the worst of all crimes, and I shall lift a warning unmistakable. But in the early part of this sermon I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that have ever lived have committed self destruction, but always in dementia and not responsible. I have no more doubt about their eternal felicity than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever. While the shock of the catastrophe is very great, I charge all those who have had Christian friends under cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life to have no doubt their happiness. The dear Lord took them right out of their dazed and frenzied state into perfect safety. How Christ feels toward the insane you may know from the kind way he treated the demoniac of Gardara and the child lunatic, and the potency with which he hushed the tempests either of sea or brain.

Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual giants, had none grander than Hugh Miller, great for science and great for God. He came of the best Highland blood, and he was a descendant of Donald Roy, a man eminent for his piety and the rare gift of second sight. His attainments, climbing up as he did from the quarry and the wall of the stonemason, drew forth the astonished admiration of Buckland and Murchison, the scientists, and Dr. Chalmers, the theologian, and held universities spellbound while he told them the story of what he had seen of God in the old red sandstone.

That man did more than any being that ever lived to show that the God of the hills is the God of the Bible, and he struck his tuning fork on the rocks of Cromarty until he brought geology and theology accordant in divine worship. His two books, entitled "Footprints of the Creator" and the "Testimony of the Rocks," proclaimed the banns of an everlasting marriage between genuine science and revelation. On this latter book he toiled day and night, through love of nature and love of God, until he could not sleep, and his brain gave way, and he was found dead with a revolver by his side, the cruel instrument having had two bullets—one for him and the other for the gunsmith who, at the coroner's inquest, was examining it and fell dead. Have you any doubt of the beatification of Hugh Miller after his hot brain had ceased throbbing that winter night in his study at Portobello? Among the mightiest of earth, among the mightiest of heaven.

No one ever doubted the piety of William Cowper, the author of those three great hymns, "Oh, For a Closer Walk With God!" "What Various Hindrances We Meet!" "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood"—William Cowper, who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors of Christian hymnology. In hypochondria he resolved to take his own life and rode to the river Thames, but found a man seated on some goods at the very point from which he expected to spring and rode back to his home and that night threw himself upon his own knife, but the blade broke, and then he hanged himself to the ceiling, but the rope parted. No wonder that when God mercifully delivered him from that awful dementia he sat down and wrote that other hymn just as memorable:

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.
He plants His footsteps in the sea
And rides upon the storm.
Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan His work in vain.
God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain.

While we make this merciful and righteous allowance in regard to those who were plunged into mental incoherence, I declare that the man who in the use of his reason, by his own act, snaps the bond between his body and his soul goes straight into perdition. Shall I prove it? Revelation xxi., 8, "Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone;" Revelation xxii., 15, "Without are dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers and murderers." You do not believe the New Testament? Then perhaps you believe the Ten Commandments, "Thou shalt not kill."

Do you say all these passages refer to the taking of the life of others? Then I ask you if you are not as responsible for your own life as for the life of others? God gave you a special trust in your life. He made you the custodian of your life as he made you the custodian of no other life. He gave you as weapons with which to defend it two arms to strike back assailants, two eyes to watch for invasion and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert. Assassination of others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself, because in the latter case it is treachery to an especial trust, it is the surrender of a castle you were especially appointed to keep, it is treason to a natural law, and it is treason to God added to ordinary murder.

To show how God in the Bible looked upon this crime I point you to the rogues' picture gallery in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime. Here is the headless trunk of Saul on the walls of Bathshan. Here is the man who chased little David—ten feet in statue chasing four. Here is the man who consulted a clairvoyant, witch of Endor. Here is a man who, whipped in battle, instead of surrendering his sword with dignity, asks his servant to slay him, and when the servant declines then the giant plants the hilt of the sword in the earth, the sharp point sticking upward, and he throws his body on it and expires, the coward, the suicide! Here is Ahithophel, the Machiavelli of olden times, betraying his best friend, David, in order that he may become prime minister of Absalom and joining that fellow in his attempt at parricide. Not getting what he wanted by change of politics he takes a short cut out of a disgraced life into the suicide's eternity. There he is, the ingrate!

Here is Abimelech practically a suicide. He is with an army bombarding a tower, when a woman in the tower takes a grindstone from its place and drops it upon his head, and with what life he has left in a cracked skull he commands his armor bearer, "Draw thy sword and slay me, lest men say a woman slew me." There is his post mortem photograph in the book of Samuel. But the hero of this group is Judas Iscariot. Dr. Donne says he was a martyr, and we have in our day apologists for him. And what wonder in this day when we have a book revealing Aaron Burr as a pattern of virtue, and in this day when we uncover a statue to George Sand as the benefactress of literature, and in this day when there are betrayals of Christ on the part of some of His pretended apostles—a betrayal so black it makes the infamy of Judas Iscariot white! Yet this man by his own hand hung up for the execration of all the ages, Judas Iscariot.

All the good men and women of the Bible left to God the decision of their earthly terminus, and they could have said with Job, who had a right to commit suicide if any man ever had—what with his destroyed property, and his body all aflame with insufferable carbuncles, and everything gone from his home except the chief curse of it—a pestiferous wife—and four garrulous people pelting him with comfortless talk while he sits on a heap of ashes scratching his scabs with a piece of broken pottery, yet crying out in triumph, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come."

Notwithstanding the Bible is against this evil and the aversion which it creates by the loathsome and ghastly spectacle of those who have hurled themselves out of life, and notwithstanding Christianity is against it and the arguments and the useful lives and the illustrious deaths of its disciples, it is a fact alarmingly patent that suicide is on the increase. What is the cause? I charge upon infidelity and agnosticism this whole thing. If there be no hereafter, or if that hereafter be blissful without reference to how we live and how we die, why not move back the folding doors between this world and the next? And when our existence here becomes troublesome why not pass right over into Elysium? Put this down among your most solemn reflections and consider it after you go to your homes—there has never been a case of suicide where the operator was not either demented, and therefore irresponsible, or an infidel. I challenge all the ages, and I challenge the whole universe. There never has been a case of self destruction while in full appreciation of his immortality and of the fact that that immortality would be glorious or wretched according as he accepted Jesus Christ or rejected Him.

You say it is business trouble, or you say it is electrical currents, or it is this, or it is that, or it is the other thing. Why not go clear back, my friend, and acknowledge that in every case it is the abdication of reason or the teaching of infidelity which practically says, "If you don't like this life, get out of it, and you will land either in annihilation, where there are no notes to pay, no persecutions to suffer, no gout to torment, or you will land where there will be everything glorious and nothing to pay for it." Infidelity always has been apologetic for self immolation. After Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" was published and widely read there was a marked increase of self-slaughter.

Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Montaigne, under certain circumstances, were apologetic for self immolation. Infidelity puts up no bar to people's rushing out from this world into the next. They teach us it does not make any difference how you live here or go out of this world, you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide, and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of people that it does not made any difference how you go out of the world you will land safely, the rivers would be so full of corpses the ferryboats would be impeded in their progress, and the crack of a suicide's pistol would be no more alarming than the rumble of a street car.

Ah, infidelity, stand up and take thy sentence! In the presence of God and angels and men, stand up, thou monster, thy lip blasted with blasphemy, thy cheek scarred with lust, thy breath foul with the corruption of the ages! Stand up, satyr, filthy goat, buzzard of the nations, leper of the centuries! Stand up, thou monster infidelity, part man, part panther, part reptile, part dragon, stand up and take thy sentence! Thy hand is red with the blood in which thou hast washed, thy feet crimson with the human gore through which thou hast waded. Stand up and take thy sentence! Down with thee to the pit and sup on the sobs and groans of families thou hast blasted, and roll on the bed of knives which thou hast sharpened for others, and let thy music be the everlasting miserere of those whom thou hast damned! I brand the forehead of infidelity with all the crimes of self immolation for the last century on the part of those who had their reason.

My friends, if ever your life through its abrasions and its molestations should seem to be unbearable, and you are tempted to quit it by your own behest, do not consider yourselves as worse than others. Christ Himself was tempted to cast Himself from the roof of the temple, but as He resisted so resist ye. Christ came to medicine all our wounds. In your trouble I prescribe life instead of death. People who have had it worse than you will ever have it have gone songful on their way. Remember that God keeps the chronology of your life with as much precision as He keeps the chronology of nations.

Why was it at midnight, just at midnight, the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage? The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock that night. The 430 years were not up at 11, and 1 o'clock would have been tardy and too late. The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock, and the destroying angel struck the blow, and Israel was free. And God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you up from earthly bondage. By his grace make not the worst of things, but the best of them. If you must take the pills, do not chew them. Your everlasting rewards will accord with your earthly perturbations, just as Caius gave to Agrippa a chain of gold as heavy as had been his chain of iron. For your asking you may have the same grace that was given to the Italian martyr, Algerius, who, down in the darkest of dungeons, dated his letter from "the delectable orchard of the Leonine prison."

There is a sorrowless world, and it is so radiant that the noonday sun is only the lowest doorstep, and the aurora that lights up our northern heavens, confounding astronomers as to what it can be, is the waving of the banners of the procession come to take the conquerors home from church militant to church triumphant, and you and I have 10,000 reasons for wanting to go there, but we will never get there either by self immolation or impenitency. All our sins slain by the Christ who came to do that thing, we want to go in at just the time divinely arranged, and from a couch divinely spread, and then the clang of the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the solid pearl before us. O God, whatever others may choose, give me a Christian's life, a Christian's death, a Christian's burial, a Christian's immortality!

LATER NEWS.

AT West Bergen, N. Y., the two little daughters of William Brodie, while playing with matches, caught fire, and the youngest, aged four, was burned to death. The other, aged six, was dangerously injured.

CALIFORNIA wine-growers have formed a syndicate with $10,000,000 capital.

Miss LULU RANDALL, aeronaut, in descending by parachute at Nashville, Tenn., was blown against a tree and killed.

THREE children of J. Walker, a farmer, living one mile south of Oelwein, Iowa, died and the four remaining members of the family were brought to the point of death from drinking a cooling mixture containing tartaric acid.

C. C. MARTH and Mrs. Murray Milton were thrown from a carriage and killed near Evergreen, W. Va.

CAPTAIN SAMPSON testified before the Cummings committee that the Carnegie Company had fraudulently substituted a plate in the recent ballistic test growing out of the investigation.

THE members of the Georgia Weekly Press Association were received by the President at the White House.

THE Venezuelan troops have been defeated by the rebels, with heavy loss, north of Bolivar.

GENERAL CACERES has been inaugurated President of Peru, but will have to fight to keep the office.

GRAND DUCHESS XENIA, daughter of the Czar, and her husband, were injured by being thrown from their carriage while driving from their wedding dinner.

THOMAS HOLM, sexton of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Brooklyn, N. Y,, killed his wife, Caroline, at their home in that city. He fired a bullet into her back, two more into her breast, and then cut her throat with a carving knife and a razor.

NICHOLAS FREDERICKSEN, a United States citizen, arrived in New York after escaping from a Russian dungeon where he had been imprisoned without cause. His case is the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

THOUSANDS of New Jersey farmers gathered at the shore to celebrate their annual "Beach Day" in social reunions and surf bathing.

EVICTIONS of strikers and their families were ordered at Pullman, Ill.

GENEROUS rains fell throughout Nebraska, and the crop situation is improved. The rains extended into Colorado, South Dakota, Kansas and Iowa.

THE Attorney-General of Illinois has begun action to declare void the charter of the Pullman Palace Car Company.

THE State Department issued a warrant for the arrest of General Antonio Ezeta as soon as he lands from the Bennington, in extradition proceedings begun by the Government of Salvador.

REMNANTS of the Commonweal army were driven from Virginia by the militia and were provided with accommodation in Washington on Navy Department grounds.

A FIGHT occurred on Corn Island, in which the Governor of the Islands was one of the combatants. Four Nicaraguan soldiers were killed and several persons were severely wounded.

THE Edinburgh express dashed against the buffers in St. Pancras Station, London, injuring twenty-one persons.

IT is confirmed from an official Chinese source that Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy has been reproved and degraded for dilatoriness in prosecuting the war.

CHOLERA is steadily spreading to the west of Europe.

AN expedition to bring the Wellman party back from the Arctic regions has started from Norway.

Fascinating Woman in Politics.

Miss Emma F. Bates, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Schools in North Dakota, has turned a formidable rival into an advocate by promising to marry him if she is elected.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LATE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A Mob in Quebec, Canada, Attacks Three Protestant Mission Houses—Kansas Farmers in Great Distress — Murderers Hanged — A Fatal Bee Sting.

A French Baptist mission has recently been established in Quebec, Canada, with its headquarters in a building on Bridge street, not far from its intersection with St. Joseph street.

The Lelecteur, a French newspaper, contained a reference to this mission and erroneously styled it the Salvation Army. That night a mob estimated at 5000 persons gathered round the place and began throwing stones at it. The attack was a fierce one, and windows and doors soon yielded to the shower of stones.

The missionaries were without any means of defence and were held prisoners until after some time a force of policemen came along and cleared the crowd away somewhat.

The mob left the Baptist mission and went up to the building at the corner of George and Richelieu streets, which is now occupied by the French Episcopal mission. This place, too, was battered by stones, the windows being destroyed. Before the time that the police came up the rioters had moved on to the Salvation Army barracks on Palais Hill.

Another broadside of stones was fired and the property of the army sustained considerable damage. The girls who occupied the place were obliged to flee. The police again arrived too late to make any arrests, and hearing that the gang had again made for the Grande Ligne Mission House on Bridge street, they started in cabs for that place, where they arrived just in time to prevent a second riot.

The streets were cleared as thoroughly as possible and the missionaries were then escorted to their home by the police. A similar disturbance led to serious results a few years ago. Local papers say that if the police are unable to cope with the rioters and to preserve the peace and protect all law-abiding citizens in worshiping according to the dictates of their own consciences, they should say so at once, and the military will be called out to do it for them.

Impoverished Kansas Farmers.

T. C. Henry, of the Colorado Land and Emigration Company, has just returned from Central and Western Kansas. To a press representative he said:

"Many counties in the western third of the State of Kansas have already lost four-fifths of their population, and in some, county organization cannot be maintained. The condition of the people is appalling in many districts. I saw hundreds of teams going eastward with loads of household goods thrown hastily into hay wagons.

"The condition as compared with former droughts in Kansas is without a parallel. Heretofore the farmers have been able to procure loans on their farms to make up the shortage in crops, but now they have no equities left, and if they had, the loan companies will not let out a dollar on Kansas property.

"There is no new corn, no vegetables, little stock, horses are worth nothing, and in the central counties, where there is a little wheat crop wheat is worth but thirty-two cents a bushel. The people are literally impoverished and the business men are in doubt, the same as the farmers.

"Up to three weeks ago there were the finest prospects for a good corn crop. It was almost made and farmers obtained credit on the strength of it. Three days of hot winds burned it up, and now they have no possible chance to pay."

Killed His Brother.

George Richardson, a prominent farmer of New Diggings, Wis., was waylaid and murdered while riding home from Galena, Ill., by his brother Mark. There had been ill feeling between the brothers for years and they were engaged in a dispute about their father's estate. Mark's grain yard was fired by an incendiary, and he blamed his brother.

Mark left home to meet his brother on the road and shot him dead when he approached. The murderer then went to Belton, surrendered himself and was taken to Darlington Jail.

Cholera Spreading in Russia.

In the six days immediately preceding August 4th, there were 4313 fresh cases of cholera, and 240 deaths in St. Petersburg, Russia. In the six days preceding July 28th there were 159 fresh cases of cholera and eighty-three deaths in Warsaw. For the Department of Warsaw the reports for the same period record 394 fresh cases and 213 deaths. All these figures cover only the reported cases.

Two Murderers Hanged.

Harry F. Johnson was executed in the jail yard at Allentown, Penn. The crime for which he was hanged was the murder of his own child, Bertie May, aged four years, on July 25, 1893. The drop fell at 10.24. His neck was not broken and death resulted from strangulation in 11½ minutes.

Henry Manfred, who shot and killed George Ochs, the husband of Mrs. Ochs, during a scuffle, was hanged at Pottsville, Penn.

Coxeyites Hold Up a Train.

A freight train on the West Jersey Railroad was held up at Mays Landing, N. J., by a band of twenty-five Coxeyites. The "hoboes" stubbornly fought the train crew, but were finally subdued. Three of them were arrested. Recorder Gouldey fined them $25 each and imposed a sentence of thirty days in jail. The Coxeyites were en route to Atlantic City in charge of Carl Brown.

Family Burned to Death.

The farm house of S. O. Ostenson, of the town of Dover, about eight miles north of Willmar, Minn., was burned to the ground at 2 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Ostenson and four children lost their lives in the flames. Mrs. Ostenson narrowly escaped cremation, but is crazed over the awful event.

Reveals a Counterfeiter.

Lightning struck the house of Mrs. Frances E. Cowles at Liberal, Mo. When neighbors rushed in to help save the goods they stumbled upon a counterfeiter's outfit and a pile of bogus silver half dollars. Mrs. Cowles's son was arrested, charged with being the owner of the spurious coin, and was bound over in the sum of $1000 to await trial.

A Bumble Bee Kills a Man.

William Beam, a farmer, near Grand Rapids, Ohio, was instantly killed by a bumble bee stinging him on the temple. He was on top of a wheat stack pitching wheat to the threshing machine when he came upon a bumble bee's nest and ran his fork into it.

Pleasure Seekers Drowned.

William Lockhart, aged sixteen, son of ex-Alderman Lockhart, and two young daughters of William Simmons, of Fall River, Mass., were drowned while boating in Assonet River.

Two Children Burned to Death.

The dwellings of George Johnson, near Lodi, South Dakota, was burned with two children. The supposed cause of the fire was the explosion of a gasoline stove.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Pittsburg team is full of cripples.

BROOKLYN now has the most players under contract.

JENNINGS is playing a great game at short for Baltimore.

THIS is McPhee's thirteenth season on the Cincinnati team.

MORE players are being injured by pitched balls than ever before.

THE strength of the New York team lies in its pitching department.

SHOCH, of Brooklyn, is the star general utility man of the League.

WARD, of New York, is getting to be a timely hitter in a close pinch.

THE Pittsburg Club has secured Ritz, the shortstop of the Oil City Club.

KLEINFELDER, the old time Athletic player, died recently in Philadelphia.

MERCER, of the Washingtons, is the phenomenal colt pitcher of the year.

THE Cleveland Club has signed Pitcher "Silver" Braun, late of New Orleans.

GANZEL, released by Boston, has been resigned, owing to the injury to Catcher Ryan.

THERE is no League catcher who is doing such remarkable work as Farrell, of New York.

THE third basemen are all catching it this season. Most of the cannonading is in their direction.

LANGE, of the Chicagos, is one of the longest and most accurate throwers playing baseball to-day.

CARTWRIGHT, of Washington, was the first man to knock a ball over the Brooklyn's right field fence.

WHAT most of the League clubs will need next year is pitchers. New York is an exception, however.

THOSE twelve runs in one inning which the Bostons made off Maul, of Pittsburg, is the single inning record of the year.

NICHOLS, of Boston, has been knocked out of the box three times this season—by the New Yorks, Baltimores and Pittsburgs.

EX-GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, played in a recent game at Boston and made three hits off George Wright's pitching.

GLADIATOR BROWNING, once the leading batter of the world, is now first baseman and captain of the Georgetown (Ky.) team in the Blue Grass League.

DAHLEN, of Chicago, has played thirty-two straight games without failing to hit safely, and during that time has scored fifty-six runs and sixty-two hits.

THE Cincinnatis can win more "straight" games and turn right around and lose more consecutively than any other team in the League. They play like a team of balky horses.

BOSTON'S ex-college catcher, Tenney, has developed into a great drawing card in Boston. His mannerisms amuse and his vigorous style of playing delights the spectators.

IT is the testimony of many baseball lovers outside of New York that German's delivery is clearly illegal, but somehow the umpires do not think so or else have not the courage to call him down.

PITCHER JOHN CLARKSON announces his retirement from the diamond. He has declined offers from Baltimore, Philadelphia and other clubs and has made arrangements to go into business at Lansing, Mich.

IT seems absurd to class Anson, of Chicago, as a back number, for he is playing as good if not better ball than he has put up in two or three years. The veteran, in spite of his years, works harder than any player on his team.

CAPTAIN ANSON, of Chicago, is quoted as saying: "Many managers are prejudiced against left handed pitchers. I am not. The theory that a left-handed pitcher wears out rapidly because his heart is nearer to his arm is ridiculous.

THE feat of shutting out a team without a hit was accomplished for the second time this season July 25. Singularly enough the Pennsylvania League was again the scene of the achievement. Clare, of Hazleton, turning the trick against Pottsville.

WHILE pitching in a game at Johnstown, Penn., between Johnstown and Amsterdam clerks, N. Glynn, who was in the box for Johnstown, broke his arm in a peculiar manner. He delivered a ball, which was a strike, and his arm fell to his side, broken between the shoulder and elbow and at the wrist.

IN view of the grand stand fires at Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, metropolitan baseball enthusiasts will be surprised to learn that during one of the recent New York-Baltimore games at the Polo grounds a fire was discovered under the grand stand by the ground keeper. Only for his quick action in throwing several pails of water on the blaze, there might have been a serious conflagration.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	59	32	.648	Brooklyn	47	44	.516
Baltimore	57	32	.640	Cincinnati	42	48	.467
New York	55	36	.604	Chicago	41	50	.451
Cleveland	51	37	.580	St. Louis	38	55	.409
Pittsburg	50	42	.543	Louisville	31	61	.337
Philadel	46	41	.529	Wash'ng'n	27	66	.290

EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.

Great Loss of Life and Immense Damage to Property.

A dispatch from Rome says that a terrific earthquake shock occurred in Sicily. Many people were killed, and immense damage was done to property.

The earthquake centred in the Province of Catania. The towns of Fleri, Aci and Pisano were destroyed, and great damage was done in Zerbati, Pennisi and Zaffarana. Fifty persons were killed in these towns, and scores were severely injured. Hundreds of villagers fled from their homes into the open country, abandoning everything.

The Government officials sent supplies and surgeons to the distressed districts.

THE recent glut in the English market for American steers has resulted in the discovery of a new outlet for same in France. American cattle during the past month have been quoted on the Paris market at $12.50 and $14.50 per hundred, dressed weight, while the best French cattle reached $16.50.

Lax Naturalization Laws.

The New York *Sun* is well pleased with the declaration of the Iowa Republicans in favor of more rigorous laws regulating immigration. Yet, as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* suggests, Iowa is but one of many states in which the Republican party has resolved in favor of legislation that, while liberal to the admission of honest, intelligent and industrious immigrants, shall exclude the pauper, the diseased, the feeble-minded, the criminal and the anarchist, as well as those who from the circumstances of their transportation appear to have been shipped under contract, or to be likely to enter in, to unwholesome competition for work at pauper rates.

Important as the question of restriction of immigration is, it is not more important than that of amendment of our naturalization laws. The *Sun* very truthfully complains that:

Our mob leaders, our mischevious agitators, our anarchists, are chiefly of foreign birth. The honor, peace and safety of the republic imperatively require that European mischief-makers shall be kept out of this country. France and other European countries are adopting laws of merciless severity against all anarchists, and it is likely that great numbers of these wretches will be driven out of Europe and will try to seek refuge in America. Every one of them should be shut out.

We have far too many anarchists in America already. The most vigilant watch and ward ought to be maintained lest any of these promoters of assasination should gain entrance here from Europe. These inciters of violence, these enemies of the human race, are far more menacing than cholera, the black death, or any plague that has ever caused destruction. It is the duty of congress to take action.

But it is shocking to think that such dangerous scum nnd feculence can be absorbed into the body politic by a process so facile as that of naturalization as it now is administered.

In Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota and Wyoming any person who has "declared intention" of becoming a citizen and who has lived six months in the state is regarded as a citizen, and is permitted to vote on all county, city, state or national matters. Mr. Anarchist Mowbray, who has "declared intention" in New Jersey, has but to move to one of the states just mentioned and to wait six months for the enjoyment of full citizenship. A dozen or so of other states offer him citizenship on terms of one year's residence, after declaration of intention.

All this is in practical nullification of the United States law, which makes five years of actual residence the requisite of full citizenship. The "declaration of inientionn" is a preliminary step that was not intended to admit to the ballot box; else why fix the term for full naturalization at five years? If the "declaration of intention" admits to all the rights of citizenship why undergo the farcical formality of "second papers?"

Five years is short enough time for the Americanization of an alien. Yet more important than the length of time preceding naturalization is the solemnity that should attend it. It ought to be a judicial proceeding, held only at stated terms, before an impartial body of inquisitors, after due notice, and in times remote from the excitement of elections. The names and residences of applicants for naturalization should be published in advance of the time fixed for determining their fitness. Evidence should be heard when the fact of fitness is questioned. The birth into American citizenship should be a solemn act, in which none but the worthy could participate.

AN OLD TIME CABLE ROAD.

The Old Portage Railroad Enjoys that Distinction.

In an article on street car traction the New York *Sun* says:

Street car traction by means of a cable driven by stationary engines is a comparatively new thing, but there was an important cable railway in the United States more than sixty years ago. The Allegheny Portage railroad of Pennsylvania, esteemed a great engineering feat of the time used for part of its length the principle of the cable.

The length of this line was rather more than thirty-six and a half miles, and it included ten inclined planes. No. 1 rose 250 feet in three tenths of a mile; No. 2, nearly 132½ feet in one-third of a mile; No. 3, 130½ feet in a little more than one-fourth of a mile; No. 4, nearly 188 feet in a little over two-fifths of a mile; No. 5, 201½ feet in about one half a mile; No. 7, 260½ feet in the same distance; No. 8, 307½ feet in about three-fourths of a mile; No. 9, 189½ feet in a little over one-half a mile, and No. 10, 180½ feet in a little over two-fifths of a mile.

Between the planes were light grades, absurdly called levels, and at the head of each plane was a stationary engine and the other machinery adjunct to the motive power. A vertical grooved wheel of cast iron, eight and one-half feet in diameter, was placed in the centre of each track about 100 feet from the head of the plane. These wheels at the highest point of circumference rose six inches above the rails. The shafts of these wheels were geared together by spur wheels four feet in diameter so as to revolve in opposite directions.

In a pit between the vertical wheels was a horizontal grooved wheel equal in diameter to the distance between the tracks. This wheel was fitted into a strong frame that could be moved fifteen feet toward the head of the plane by means of a weight attached to a chain and hanging in a well. Another horizontal grooved wheel was placed forty feet from the foot of the plane. It also was fitted into a strong frame and could be moved fifty feet. The endless stool rope passed over wheels 18 inches in diameter and 24 feet apart. At the head of each plane was a double cylinder, high-pressure horizontal steam engine without a fly wheel.

The engines at six of the planes were of 35 horse power, at the other four of 30 horse power. A hydraulic regulator was used when the descending load exceeded in weight the ascending load. The whole cost of the Portage railroad was a little short of $1,500,000.

A curious and rare book published at Philadelphia in 1836 gives a traveler's account of the journey over the mountains by the Portage railroad. He left Johnson's town at 6 A. M., coming east and reached the foot of the first inclined plane in about half an hour. He was much awed at the prospect of being lifted with his fellow passengers 1,172 feet of perpendicular height and lowered 1,400 feet of perpendicular descent all in six hours "by complicated, powerful and frangible machinery." It required four minutes to traverse the first plane, 1,608 feet in length and 150 in perpendicular height.

The descent on the eastern slope alarmed the traveler still more than the ascent, because he realized that the grade was steeper. The rope, however, was thicker, and the passage was made in safety, without discomfort.

During the twenty years that the road was in use no serious accident occurred, and it was one of the wonders of the United States. Its alternating cable traction, horses and locomotive engines gave great variety to the short journey over the mountain crest, and many tourists took the route out of curiosity. It is said that William Schultz, an ingenious and energetic German, was the first man to convince American engineers by practical demonstration that ordinary friction is sufficient to enable a locomotive engine to drag a train up a considerable grade. The demonstration made it plain that the device of the Portage railroad would no longer be necessary in scaling mountains.

Schultz afterward made a fortune building railroads for the Czar of Russia, and returning to the United States, settled down to a life of ease in rural Delaware.

And Grady Knew.

But few men better understood the fearful workings of the licensed liquor traffic than that noble and lamented son of Southern soil, Henry W. Grady. The following is his arraignment of that traffic:

"To-night it enters a humble home to strike the roses from a woman's cheek, and to-morrow it challenges this republic in the halls of Congress. To-day it strikes a crust from the lips of a starving child, and to-morrow it levies tribute from the government itself. There is no cottage in this city humble enough to shut it out. It defies the law when it cannot coerce suffrage. It is flexible to cajole, but merciless in victory.

"It is the mortal enemy of peace and order, the despoiler of men and terror of women, the cloud that shadows the face of children, the demon that has dug more graves and sent more souls unshrived to the judgment than all the pestilences that have wasted life since God sent the plagues of Egypt, and all the wars since Joshua stood beyond Jerico. It comes to ruin and it shall profit mainly by the ruin of your sons and mine. It comes to mislead human souls and to crush human hearts under its rumbling wheels. It comes to bring gray haired mothers down in shame and sorrow to their graves. It comes to change the wife's love into despair and her pride into shame. It comes to stifle all the music of the home and fill it with silence and desolation. It comes to ruin your body and mind, to wreck your home and it knows it must measure its prosperity by the swiftness and certainty with which it wrecks this world."

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